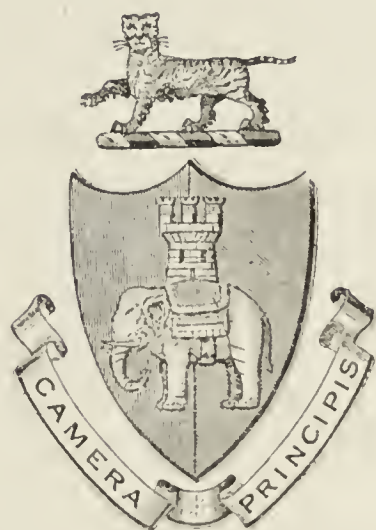


CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

... ON ...

The Health of the City

... BY ...

E. H. SNELL, M.D., B.Sc., Lond.,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

*Diplomate in Public Health of the University of Cambridge; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, the Royal Institute of Public Health, and of the Royal Society of Medicine;
President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health;
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

1926.

Coventry :

CURTIS AND BEAMISH, LTD., PRINTERS, HERTFORD STREET.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL, *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P.)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.

MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. HANCOX.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. HOLT.

MRS. COUNCILLOR E. HUGHES.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

(These members constitute also the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee).

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE WARWICKSHIRE AND COVENTRY JOINT COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. H. CHESHIRE, M.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

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MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

CITY HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL, *Vice-Chairman.*

MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

CITY HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

Matron - - - - Miss M. DAVIDSON.

Medical Superintendent - - E. H. SNELL, M.D.

OFFENSIVE TRADES SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR, MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE, AND DISEASES OF ANIMALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL, *Vice-Chairman.*

THE DEPUTY-MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.,

MR. COUNCILLOR T. HANCOX.

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MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL, *Vice-Chairman.*

MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

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MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., *Chairman.*

MRS. S. A. GRIFFITHS, M.B.E., J.P., *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. S. ARMISHAW.

MR. COUNCILLOR C. PAYNE.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	-	E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.	
Tuberculosis Officer	-	¹ J. MCG. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.	} Jointly for Coventry and Warwick- shire.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officers	-	¹ { R. FRENCH, M.D., D.P.H., B.A. CAMB. ¹ { R. J. CYRIAX, M.D. BRUX., D.P.H.	
Medical Supt. (Memorial Sanatorium)	¹	{ F. R. G. HEAF, B A., M.D.	
Asst. Medical Officer do.	¹	{ C. E. V. HORNE, M.B., B.CH.	
Public Analysts	-	{ A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H. W. T. RIGBY. F.I.C.	{ Part time.
Veterinary Inspector	-	WILLIAM DALE, M.R.C.V.S. (Part time).	
Chief Sanitary Inspector	-	W. R. MARTIN.* || (Appointed 1st April, 1926).	
Deputy Chief Inspector	-	W. BEAUMONT.* || (Appointed 1st April, 1926).	
Sanitary Inspectors	-	{ Miss P. CHURCHILL.* T. F. ROBERTS.* ||	
Assistants	-	{ T. A. FOX.* (Resigned 27th Jan., 1927). W. B. GRAHAM.* T. E. WILLMOTT.* V. E. BAUGHAN.* (Resigned 14th May, 1927). W. G. COOPER.* (Appointed 2nd May, 1927).	
Probationer	-	F. DUGGINS (Appointed 11th April, 1927).	
Supt. Health Visitor (c)	-	¹ Miss S. G. BARRATT.* † ‡ § a	
Health Visitors	-	{ ¹ Miss L. CURETON. § ¶ * ¹ Miss R. WARD. § ¶ * ¹ Miss A. G. PUDGE. † § ¹ Miss E. R. SAUL.* § a ¹ Miss G. A. SAUL, B.A., Lond. † §	
Assistant Health Visitors	-	{ ¹ Mrs. F. A. GEORGE. ¶ § ¹ Miss W. F. CLEVERLEY. b § †	
Health Visitors' Assistants		{ ¹ Miss V. M. PHILLIPS. ¹ Miss E. W. ROGERS.	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—continued.

Tuberculosis Visitor (Jointly for Coventry and War- wickshire) - - -	{ ¹ Mrs. A. SHAW. § ¶
Senior Clerk - - -	W. STORER.
Statistical Clerk - - -	¹ J. H. GRANT. ‡
Junior Clerks - - -	{ Miss G. HARVEY. Miss D. G. JOHNSON.
Disinfecter and Motor Driver	R. W. ELMORE.

The Officers before whose names the mark ¹ appears are those towards whose salaries a contribution has been made from Exchequer funds.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

¶ Three years general trained nurse.

^a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

^b Certificate under the Board of Education (Health Visitors Training) Regulations, 1919.

(^c) This officer holds from the Board of Guardians the post of Visitor under the Childrens Act, 1908.

Coventry was constituted a separate County by Charter of Henry VI., 1451.

Incorporated with the County of Warwick, 1842.

Constituted a County Borough, 1888.

General Statistics.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4,147
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	128,157
Population (estimated, 1926)	...	...	...	...	135,000
Density of population (1926) per acre	...	...	...	...	32.5
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	28,355	...	(Dec., 1926)	31,034	
Average number of persons to each occupied house (mid. year)	4.4				
Rateable Value of City (Dec., 1926)	...	...	...	...	£613,826
Sum represented by a penny rate (Dec., 1926)	...	...	...	...	£2,281

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The principal features of the vital statistics for the year are as follows :—

Estimated Population, 1926	...	...	...	135,000
Birth Rate	...	...	...	15.7
Marriage Rate	...	...	...	16.3
Recorded Death Rate	...	...	...	9.7
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	68.9
Death Rate from principal Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	0.11
Respiratory Death Rate	...	...	...	1.29
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	...	0.91
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.1
Death Rate from Cancer	...	...	...	1.0

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Fifty-second Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the fifty-second Annual Report—the thirtieth that I have presented—concerning the vital statistics and general sanitary condition of your City.

The vital statistics for the year again shew an outstanding feature in the low death rate recorded (9.7). Of the 105 great towns in the country, only fourteen shew a lower rate of mortality, and eleven of these are London suburbs, which hardly compare with an industrial city. The infant mortality was below the average for the whole country.

In the early part of the year Measles was very prevalent, but the disease was of a mild type, and two deaths only were registered from it during the year.

Attention may be directed to the apparently effective steps taken in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare in the matter of the prevention of blindness (page 99). If this stood alone as one result of that work it would fully justify the efforts made.

For the second year in succession no death was registered as caused by Scarlet Fever.

An analysis of samples from eleven consignments of apples was made in January, and I reported that arsenic was found in each sample, but in no case was the amount present greater than $\frac{1}{50}$ th of a grain per lb. of apples.

Arising out of several reports which I made on the subject

of Smoke Abatement and the pollution of the air, an automatic Air Pollution Recorder was obtained, and has been in use since November.

In June my attention was called to the fact that the tipping of house and trade refuse had again been started on Stoke Heath at the extreme N.E. edge of the City. Representations were at once made to the General Works Committee, and it was understood that as soon as the extensions at the Refuse Destructor were completed, the tipping would cease, and all refuse would be dealt with at the Destructor.

On the 31st December the Council adopted the scheme submitted to them for the provision of a Public Abattoir at Whitley. The site is the property of the Council, and the Abattoir to be erected is according to the plans of Mr. Stephen Ayling.

In November a revised set of Byelaws relating to New Streets and Buildings was adopted by the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Health for their approval.

The following new statutes, regulations, orders and circulars affecting the Public Health Department were enacted or issued during the year by the responsible government departments:—

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) (Amendment) Order of 1926. (19th January, 1926).

Diseases of Animals—Markets, Sales and Lairs Temporary Order of 1926. (23rd January, 1926).

Training and Appointment of Health Visitors. Circ. No. 680. (22nd March, 1926).

Welfare of the Blind. Circ. No. 681. (29th March, 1926).

Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, together with Circ. No. 701 thereon. (27th May, 1926).

Small-pox, Supervision of Contacts. Circ. No. 698. (10th May, 1926).

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925. Circ. No. 708. (23rd June, 1926).

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. (6th July, 1926).

The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926. (6th July, 1926).

And relating to the two last. Circ. No. 711. (12th July, 1926).
Diseases of Animals—Sheep Dips (Regulation) Order of 1926. (20th April, 1926).

„ „ „ (Disinfection) Order of 1926. (14th May, 1926).

„ „ „ Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order of 1926. (14th May, 1926).

„ „ „ Sheep Dipping (Regulation) Order of 1926. (1st June, 1926).

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925. Circ. No. 713. (14th July, 1926).

- Diseases of Animals (Transit and General) Amendment Order, 1926. (29th July, 1926).
- The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926. (31st July, 1926).
And Circ's. No. 617 and 617a thereon. (9th August, 1926).
- The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926. (31st July, 1926).
And Circ. No. 722 thereon. (9th August, 1926).
- The Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926. (4th August, 1926)
And Circ. No. 724 thereon.
- Cancer: and Memorandum on Cancer of the Breast. Circ. No. 716. (16th September, 1926).
- The Foot and Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order, 1926. (24th September, 1926).
- Provision of Facilities for Practical Training of Candidates for Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate. Circ. No. 736. (4th October, 1926)
- The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Amendment Regulations, 1926. (10th September, 1926).
And Circ. No. 751 thereon. (16th December, 1926).
- The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. (15th December, 1926).
- The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, &c. Circ. No. 752. (20th December, 1926).
- Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926. Circ. No. 756. (23rd December, 1926).

I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

POPULATION.

The estimate adopted for the mid-year population of 1926 was 135,000.

One matter which is of more than statistical interest is the increasing divergence between our locally accepted estimate of the population and that published by the Registrar-General. The figure used in this report for 1926 is 135,000, and the various rates have been calculated on this. But the figure issued by the Registrar-General as his estimate of our population in 1926 is 127,800. The civil population enumerated at the 1921 Census was 125,759, and that was at a time when some of our large works were running part-time only as a result of the industrial troubles of the Spring of that year. In the six years 1921-26 inclusive, the natural increase of population has been 5,994, and from the 1st July, 1921, to the 31st December, 1926, there have been built 2,428 new houses, and 140 old houses have been demolished—a net increase of 2,288 new dwellings. A further point is that the number of local government electors on the Register at April

15th, 1921, was given as 51,115; at the 15th October, 1926, this number was shewn as 55,583.

Correspondence with the Registrar-General on this matter some two years ago shewed the impossibility of reconciling the two estimates—our own and his—of the city's population, since a primary and compulsory factor in his calculations was "that the method of estimating must be capable of impartial application to all areas." At that the matter was dropped, but the difference of 7,200 midway between the Census of 1921 and that of 1931, on a 1921 population of 125,759, is not satisfactory, and suggests the importance and desirability of a quinquennial census.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT.

This subject was dealt with at length in the report for 1919 (*q.v.*).

Meteorology.

Meteorological observations are made daily at the City Hospital, and posted at St. Mary's Hall. Monthly records of them are forwarded to the Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry, and published by that Office in the monthly weather reports.

The relationship existing between the death rate and the temperature, and the humidity of the atmosphere, is graphically represented in the curves on the plate on the opposite page.

The summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year is given on page 15.

The highest temperature readings recorded during the year were :—In the shade, 84.0° F. on July 14th and September 19th; one foot below the surface of the ground, 65.7° F. on July 15th; and four feet below the surface, 59.0° F. on September 14th.

Freezing point or below was recorded in the screen on 33 days during the year, distributed as follows :—

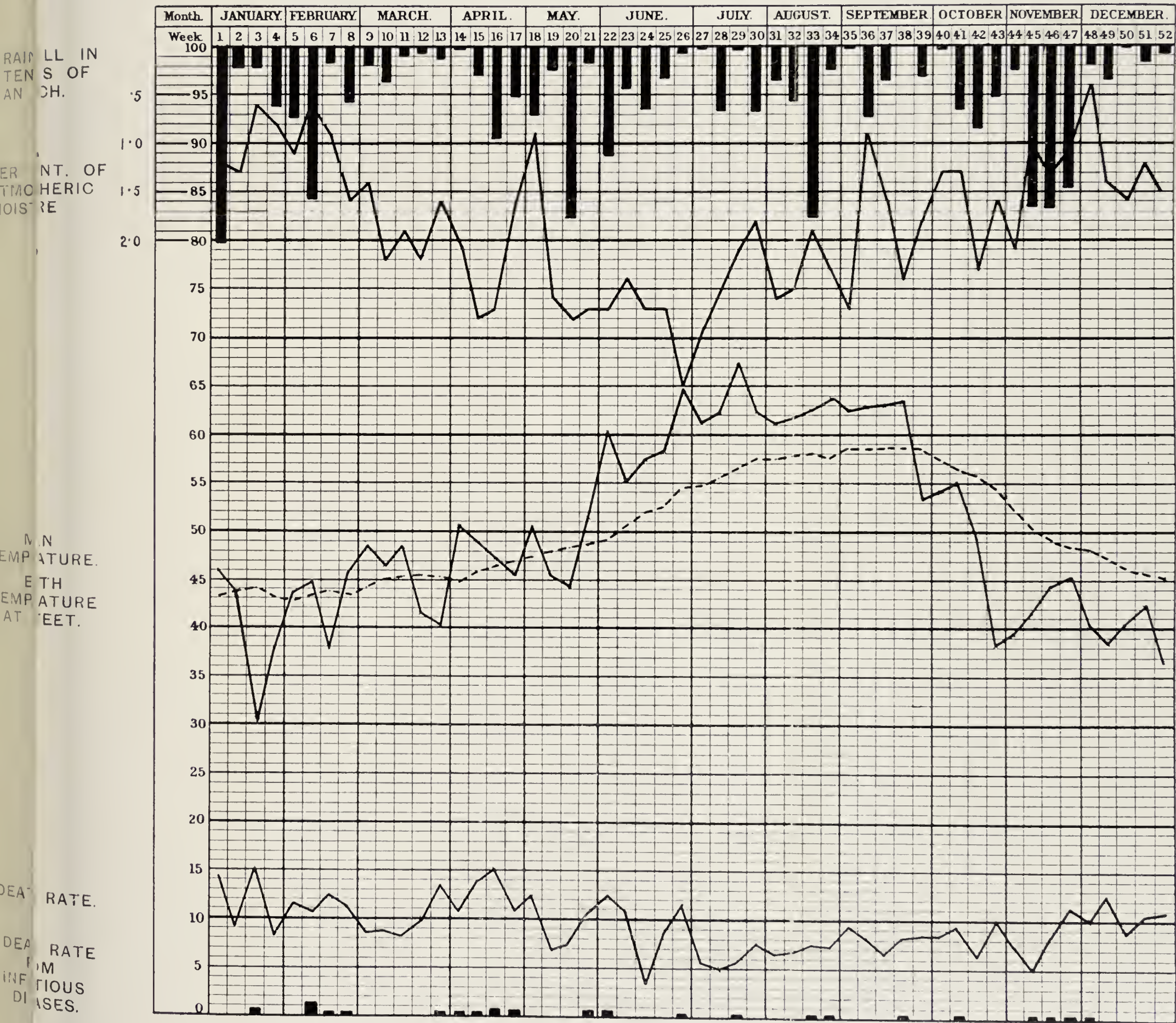
January	8	October	8
February	2	November	5
March	3	December	7

*Rain fell on 192 days, and the total fall recorded in the year was 27.66 inches. This was 1.23 inches more than that recorded in 1925, and was 1.8 inches above the average for the preceding thirty-four years.

* A rain day is one upon which .01 ins. or more of rain falls.

CITY OF COVENTRY, 1926.

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DEATH RATES
AND PRINCIPAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.



The greatest fall in any twenty-four hours from 9 a.m., was 1.48 inches, and this amount was recorded on August 9th.

The daily records of rainfall are given on page 12.

The automatic rain gauge recorded 23.98 inches during the year.

The average rainfall for the Midland Counties, as recorded by the Meteorological Office, was 26.05 inches in 1926.

On this page is given the total amount of bright sunshine recorded during each of the past twenty years by the two sunshine recorders in use; the Campbell-Stokes instrument is the only one recognised by the Meteorological Office.

Year.	Campbell-Stokes' Sunshine Recorder.	Jordan's Sunshine Record-r.
	Hours.	Hours.
1907	1354	1197
1908	1406	1220
1909	1478	1249
1910	1312	1104
1911	1555	1446
1912	1125	1094
1913	1169	1107
1914	1452	1315
1915	1463	1260
1916	1220	1121
1917	1326	1312
1918	1310	1310
1919	1321	1349
1920	1110	1183
1921	1530	1475
1922	1293	1120
1923	1260	1205
1924	1246	1225
1925	1261	1203
1926	1167	1094

A Meteorological Station has now existed at the City Hospital for thirty-five years. The records give data for calculating the "mean" monthly temperatures over this period of time. They are as follows :—

January	.. 38.7°	July	... 61.4°
February	. 39.5°	August	. 60.4°
March	.. 42.1°	September	. 56.1°
April	... 46.7°	October	... 49.3°
May	... 53.1°	November	... 42.6°
June	.. 58.2°	December	. 40.1°

The warmest days in the year were July 14th and September 19th, and the coldest, January 16th (*i.e.*, the days with the highest and lowest readings of the maximum thermometer).

RAINFALL.

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	1.17	.07	..	..	.21	.08	..	..	.01	..	.78	..
2	.14	.08	..	..	..	.33	..	..	.43	..	.04	.01
3	.25	.04	.22	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.01
4	.01	.02	.11	..	..	..	.04	..	.06	..	.26	..
5	.04	.20	.02	..	.09	..	.54	.13	.17	..	.16	.31
6	.17	.23	.03	.02	..	..	.03	.43	.22	.26	.26	.01
7	..	.94	..	.26	.12	.21	..	..	.14	.01	.17	..
8	..	..	.09	.02	..	.03	..	.02	..	.30	.42	..
9	..	..	.01	..	.02	.28	.10	1.48	..	.02	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	.20	.04	.01	.22	..	.06	.57	..
11	..	..	..	..	.31	.07	..	.03	.01	.05	.03	..
12	..	..	..	..	.28	..	..	.02	..	.26	.06	.01
13	.04	..	..	..	.09	.04	..	..	..	.04	.59	.06
14	.13	.16	..	.30	.91	.19	..	.01	..	.19	.01	.05
15	.04	.02	..	.08	..	.04	..	.02	..	.31	.41	.01
16	..	.27	..	.48	..	.01	..	.04	..	..	.23	..
17	.01	.16	..	.10	..	.08	..	.03	..	..	.36	.03
18	.28	.14	.01	..	.03	..	.04	.07	..	..	.15	.01
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	.08	.06	..	..	.06	.01
20	..	..	.03	.05	..	..	..	.04	..	..	.17	.01
21	.06	..	.02	.05	.14	.01	.20	..	..	.22	.07	..
22	.24	.12	..	.07	..	..	..	..	..	.02	.05	.01
23	.03	.03	..	..	..	..	..	.02	..	..	..	.01
24	..	..	..	..	.01	.01	.33	..	.18	.27	..	.04
25	.11	..	.04	.35	..	..	.08	..	.11	.10	.08	.02
26	.01	.01	.08	..	.72	..	..	..	.02	.01	.06	..
27	.17	.01	..	.06	.07	.04	.01	..	.04	..	.01	..
28	.08	..	..	.01	.01	..	.39	..	..	.14	..	..
29	..	..	..	.16	.16	..	.03	..	..	..	..	..
30	.19	..	..	.32	.15	..	..	.02	..	..	..	..
31	.17	..	..	..	.04	..	..	.02	..	..	..	..
Totals	3.34	2.50	0.66	2.34	3.56	1.46	1.88	2.66	1.39	2.26	5.00	0.61
No. of Rain Days.	20	16	11	16	18	15	13	17	11	16	23	16

Total Rainfall for Year = 27.66 inches.

No. of Rain Days 192.

RAINFALL AT DIFFERENT LOCAL STATIONS, 1926.

				City Hospital.	Pumping Station, Whitley.
January	..	..	..	3.34	3.37
February	..	..	..	2.50	2.40
March	..	..	..	0.66	0.58
April..	..	..	..	2.34	2.16
May ..	..	..	..	3.56	3.14
June ..	..	..	..	1.46	1.37
July ..	..	..	..	1.88	1.78
August	..	..	..	2.66	2.60
September	..	..	..	1.39	1.41
October	..	..	..	2.26	2.11
November	..	..	..	5.00	4.89
December	..	..	..	0.61	.63
Total	..	..	..	27.66	26.44

For the record of rainfall at Whitley, I am indebted to the courtesy of the City Engineer.

The monthly amounts of rain registered at the City Hospital are given on page 14, together with the corresponding tables for the previous twenty years.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Jan...	3.53	.925	.685	1.27	2.38	.88	4.67	3.94	1.00	2.57	1.320	1.984	2.400	4.64	2.60	2.37	3.03	1.71	2.57	1.57	3.34
Feb...	2.405	1.070	.995	.75	2.49	1.69	1.63	.86	1.57	3.22	3.664	1.234	1.420	2.92	.83	.14	2.70	4.02	0.75	2.60	2.50
March	1.24	1.055	2.635	3.05	.80	2.01	3.39	3.73	2.52	.88	4.060	1.524	.960	3.82	2.57	1.20	2.03	1.99	0.82	0.68	0.66
April	.46	1.810	3.655	1.43	1.87	.84	.33	4.11	1.48	.99	1.074	1.320	2.590	1.93	4.17	1.78	2.72	1.82	3.58	1.79	2.34
May	2.23	3.685	2.235	1.55	2.30	.82	3.63	2.33	1.18	2.23	2.288	2.650	1.680	.81	2.09	1.55	.84	1.55	4.74	3.35	3.56
June	3.375	2.540	1.490	3.05	1.25	1.84	4.77	.81	2.40	.65	1.570	3.600	1.000	1.07	2.93	.39	.66	.36	1.82	0.06	1.46
July	.955	2.775	2.435	3.49	2.81	.15	3.20	1.01	2.12	6.35	1.490	2.140	3.700	3.00	3.90	.36	6.61	3.28	2.90	3.49	1.88
Aug.	1.005	2.890	3.155	1.91	4.04	1.62	6.22	.56	1.60	2.10	3.840	4.584	1.390	2.41	1.34	3.29	4.73	2.12	2.57	1.96	2.66
Sept..	1.015	.780	1.450	2.36	.77	1.68	.99	1.68	.72	.79	0.700	1.470	4.304	2.00	2.22	.97	2.05	2.75	3.05	3.49	1.39
Oct...	5.175	4.640	1.230	3.75	2.24	2.61	2.56	3.15	2.02	1.88	2.730	3.050	1.364	2.21	1.83	1.91	.47	3.15	4.24	3.34	2.26
Nov.	2.925	2.065	1.185	.61	4.49	2.63	1.75	3.02	3.00	2.47	3.000	0.850	1.640	1.57	.64	1.92	1.10	1.49	2.26	1.69	5.00
Dec.	2.095	3.355	2.040	3.43	4.13	4.60	3.88	1.15	5.55	5.06	2.740	0.980	2.800	3.66	2.49	1.56	2.79	3.25	2.66	2.41	0.61
Totals	26.41	27.57	23.100	26.65	29.57	21.37	37.02	26.35	25.16	29.19	28.476	25.386	25.248	30.04	27.61	17.44	29.73	27.49	31.96	26.43	27.66

The cistern of the barometer is situated 320 feet above sea level.

1926	Baro- meter	Air Temperature.						Hygrometer.				Earth Tempera- ture.		Bright Sun- shine.		Cloud. Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.						Weather, No. of Days of						Wind Force (0-12.)		Wind Direction. No. of daily observations each month.									
		Mean of						Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m.				At 1 foot depth.	At 4 feet depth.	Per cent. of Total Possible	Daily Mean.		Number of Days.	Total Fall. mm	Difference from Average. mm	Amount. mm	Day of Month.	Most in a Day.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunderstorm.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	Ground Frost.	Gale.	Number of Observa- tions of Moderate and Strong Winds. 4+	Calm or Light Wind. 1-3	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
		Max'm. °	Min'm. °	B	A	Mean of A and B.	Difference from Average.	Minimum Day of Month.	Maximum. Day of Month.	Dry Bulb. °	Depression of Wet Bulb. °																													
JAN.	ins. 29-854	44-6	34-1	39-3	+1-4	14	17	53	10	39-1	1-0	7-2	90	°	39-9	43-6	8-4	20	85	+33	30	1	4	0	0	3	21	10	18	0	8	23	1	1	4	3	6	9	7	0
FEB.	29-850	49-2	39-3	44-3	+5-0	30	14	57	19	43-6	1-5	8-4	88	°	42-4	43-9	8-5	16	64	+19	24	7	1	1	1	3	11	3	9	0	9	19	1	4	6	0	5	8	3	0
MAR.	30-091	50-3	38-0	44-1	+2-2	30	24	59	6	43-4	2-5	7-7	82	°	43-6	45-3	6-7	11	17	-30	6	3	4	0	0	5	18	1	14	0	7	24	3	2	10	0	2	3	10	1
APR.	29-389	57-1	41-3	49-2	+2-5	33	12,13	69	2, 3	49-3	3-4	9-0	77	°	47-3	46-6	6-6	16	59	+16	12	16	0	2	2	4	12	0	16	0	12	18	6	2	9	0	3	7	1	2
MAY	29-911	59-3	42-8	51-1	+1-6	33	6, 9, 16	75	26	52-1	4-2	9-6	73	°	51-7	48-9	6-6	18	90	+39	23	14	1	3	1	0	14	0	5	0	8	23	4	3	9	1	1	5	7	1
JUNE	29-931	65-8	48-4	57-1	-1-3	43	1	74	20,30	58-7	4-8	11-9	73	°	58-9	53-7	6-4	13	37	-17	9	2	0	0	0	10	14	0	0	0	6	24	6	3	3	0	3	7	6	2
JULY	30-052	71-3	55-3	63-3	+1-8	46	27	84	14	63-2	4-9	14-1	73	°	62-4	56-5	7-1	13	49	-11	14	5	0	0	1	4	17	0	0	0	9	22	4	4	7	5	0	4	5	2
AUG.	30-069	71-2	54-1	62-7	+2-2	46	27	80	30	62-4	4-1	14-3	76	°	62-3	58-2	5-9	17	67	-1	38	9	0	0	1	5	11	0	0	0	7	23	5	2	3	1	3	8	8	1
SEPT.	30-109	66-3	51-4	58-9	+2-5	37	23,27	84	19	57-6	2-4	13-6	86	°	59-8	58-5	7-5	11	36	-10	11	2	0	1	1	4	19	3	0	0	4	26	1	1	4	2	1	3	14	4
OCT.	29-931	53-5	40-3	46-9	-2-2	26	19	70	3	46-4	2-4	8-7	82	°	49-7	55-0	6-4	16	57	-14	8	15	0	1	1	7	16	2	11	0	11	20	5	2	9	1	2	3	8	1
NOV.	29-619	48-3	37-0	42-7	-0-5	26	1	57	10	41-6	1-0	8-0	91	°	43-0	49-0	8-1	23	124	+66	20	1	0	0	1	3	22	8	7	0	4	26	8	0	10	1	1	11	4	0
DEC.	30-339	43-9	35-5	39-7	+0-4	29	15,23	51	28	39-3	1-6	7-1	89	°	39-5	45-9	7-5	16	16	-50	8	5	1	0	0	2	20	7	19	0	1	30	3	3	4	1	2	7	6	5
Year.	29-970	56-7	43-1	49-9	+1-0	14	Jan. 17	84	Sep. 19, July 14	49-7	2-8	9-9	82	°	50-0	50-4	7-1	192	701	+ 39	38	Aug 9	11	8	9	50	195	34	99	0	86	278	42	26	78	15	29	75	79	19

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

This subject was dealt with at length in the Report for 1919 (*q.v.*).

Occupations.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the City are in connection with the following industries:—The manufacture of motor cars, motor cycles, and cycles; general engineering and machine tool-making; the manufacture of artificial silk, silk-weaving and general textiles; printing; watch manufacture, and the making of electrical, telephone and wireless equipment, and magnetos; stamping and press-working, and the manufacture of various motor components, including chains, wheels, rims, tyres, recording instruments, etc., and of petrol engines, motor bodies and parts.

Details of the occupations of all persons in the City at the Census of 1921 are shown in my Annual Report for 1923, page 18 *et. seq.*

Unemployment and short time were fairly prevalent following the Coal Strike, and the husbanding of fuel supplies which resulted, but towards the end of the year trade generally appeared to have revived.

Occupational Influence on Health.

This influence is mainly that of the factory; with the exception of sand-blasting, none of the occupations can be described as being specially injurious. The principal influence is that of factory work in general in contradistinction to more open-air employment.

ital Statistics.

Year.	Houses Inhabited. (December)	Vacant.	Popula- tion. (Mid-year)	Mortality.	Infectious Mortality.	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate.
1377	...	...	7,000	..	...	...	...
1586	...	...	6,502	...	...	...	...
1643	...	...	9 500	...	...	...	...
1694	...	...	6,711	...	...	...	...
1723	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...
1748	2,066	...	12,817	32 ?	...	...	35 ?
1801	2,930	...	16,034	...	..	...	...
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	...	...	...	...
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	...	...	...	...
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	...	...	...	...
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	...	...	...	...
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	...	...	...
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	...	...	...
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	...	...	...
1881	9,223	*643	42,111	20	3'3	150	35'4
1891	11,496	*284	52,724	18'5	1'7	142	32'0
1901	15,571	353	69 978	16'96	1'9	153'7	29'8
1911	23,515	95	106,349	13'7	1'4	109'3	28'0
1921	28,355	502†	128,157	11'3	0'7	83'6	23'2
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16'8	1'8	157	31'3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13'3	2'08	109'8	26'9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11'9	1'35	76'1	26'4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11'4	0'84	91'6	26'0
1914	25,860	99	119,013	11'7	0'70	84'6	26'9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12'9	1'39	87'8	23'8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10'9	1'23	87'5	23'5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10'4	0'47	78'5	20'2
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14'6	0'42	92'5	20'7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9'3	0'32	82'8	18'2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9'8	0'35	76'0	25'0
1921	28,355	502†	128,157	10'2	0'25	79'3	22'1
1922	28,661	72	129,000	10'6	0'34	70'4	18'9
1923	29,414	40	130,500	9'3	0'20	64'9	16'9
1924	29,685	90	132,000	9'6	0'19	79'4	16'0
1925	30,199	83	133,500	10'6	0'30	77'1	16'3
1926	31,034	111	135,000	9'7	0'15	68'9	15'7

* This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, if not
 apied on the night the Census was taken.

† This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

‡ The Census returns shew 502 unoccupied "dwellings"—not houses.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1926 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the City.†	of Residents not registered in the City.†	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.†	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1922	129,000	2458	2442	18.9	1401	10.8	70	46	172	70.4	1377	10.6
1923	130,500	2215	2217	16.9	1265	9.7	89	41	144	64.9	1217	9.3
1924	132,000	2144	2113	16.0	1324	10.0	106	57	168	79.5	1275	9.6
1925	133,500	2222	2178	16.3	1455	10.9	107	69	168	77.1	1417	10.6
1926	135,000	2205	2116	15.7	1362	10.0	108	59	146	68.9	1313	9.7

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4,147.

Total population at all ages 128,157

Total families or separate occupiers 30,324

At Census of 1921.

NOTES TO TABLE I.

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths registered in the district during the calendar year and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population as stated in Column 2. In a district in which large public institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health has from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths are included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health, a statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) have been regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement have been referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence have been referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Vital Statistics of the Wards.

The following table shows the estimated populations of the several wards, the birth and death rates based on these estimates, and also the infantile mortality rates, which being based on the comparison of the infantile deaths to the actual number of births which occurred, are not based on estimates. On the 1st January, 1925, the boundaries of the twelve wards of the City were altered and the population was distributed more evenly in the new wards. The figures given in this table are therefore not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

WARDS.	Estimated Population, middle of 1926.	Houses Completed July 1st, 1925 to June 30th, 1926.	Houses Demolished in 1926.	Deaths Registered.	Death Rate, 1926.	Average Death Rate (10 years).	Births Registered.	Birth Rate, 1926.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Death Rate.	Average Infantile Death Rate for 10 years.
All Saints ..	12,098	27	..	118	9.7	12.5	173	14.3	12	69.3	90.2
Bablake ..	10,441	11	..	87	8.3	14.2	149	14.2	6	40.2	81.3
Cheylesmore	12,199	8	..	126	10.3	13.2	224	18.3	18	80.3	94.7
Foleshill ..	11,403	154	3	81	7.1	9.3	199	17.4	15	75.3	75.2
Grey Friars	9,780	21	..	115	11.7	12.4	154	15.7	9	58.4	71.0
Harnall ..	11,875	..	..	127	10.6	11.2	209	17.6	18	86.1	82.9
Hearsall ..	10,361	107	1	90	8.6	8.8	153	14.7	6	39.2	58.8
Hill Fields ..	11,749	29	..	92	7.8	10.1	176	14.9	9	51.1	92.0
Radford ..	11,083	108	6	108	9.7	8.9	155	13.9	15	96.7	72.8
St. Mary's ..	11,239	..	33	173	15.3	15.7	227	20.2	15	66.0	95.7
Stoke ..	10,802	76	..	92	8.5	8.1	180	16.6	10	55.5	67.0
Swanswell ..	11,970	26	1	104	8.6	9.7	206	17.2	13	63.1	76.2
	135,000	567	44	1313	9.7	10.3	2205*	16.3	146	66.2†	76.9

Occupied
dwellings,
census, 1921
28,355

Vacant
dwellings,
census, 1921,
502.

Vacant
Houses.
Dec., 1926.
111.

* After correction for transfers this figure becomes 2,116, which gives a birth rate of 15.7. No information is given as to the allocation within the City of the births transferred, so that the Ward figures cannot be corrected.

† This figure is calculated on 2,205 births: on 2,116 it is 68.9.

Marriages.

The number of marriages has been 1,103. This gives a marriage rate of 16.3.

The average for the previous ten years was 17.3.

The following table shows the relation with the figures of previous years, and with the marriage rate for the country generally :—

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1909	796	17.0	14.6
1910	886	17.4	14.8
1911	938	17.4	15.2
1912	959	17.2	15.5
1913	1026	17.8	15.5
1914	1091	18.2	15.9
1915	1282	20.8	19.3
1916	1184	18.6	15.4
1917	1155	17.7	13.8
1918	1237	18.6	15.3
1919	1236	18.1	19.7
1920	1342	19.1	20.1
1921	1047	16.3	16.9
1922	948	14.7	15.8
1923	995	15.2	15.2
1924	1159	17.5	15.3
1925	1173	17.5	15.2
1926	1103	16.3	14.3

Births.

There were 2,205 births registered as having taken place during the year within the City; 112 of these were transferred out, and 23 occurring elsewhere were transferred here, leaving 2,116. The birth rate for the year has been 15.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The average rate for the previous ten years was 19.6. There were 56 illegitimate births registered, or 2.6 per cent. of the total. In 1925 the percentage was 2.9, and in 1924, 2.4.

The birth rate is compared with that for the whole of England and Wales in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Births	Birth Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1909	2601	27.8	25.6
1910	2674	26.2	24.8
1911	2886	26.9	24.4
1912	2943	26.4	23.8
1913	2999	26.0	23.9
1914	3203	26.9	23.8
1915	2936	23.8	21.8
1916	2993	23.5	21.6
1917	2635	20.2	17.7
1918	2766	20.7	17.7
1919	2486	18.2	18.5
1920	3250	23.2	25.4
1921	2836	22.1	22.4
1922	2442	18.9	20.6
1923	2217	16.9	19.7
1924	2113	16.0	18.8
1925	2178	16.3	18.3
1926	2116	15.7	17.8

Deaths.

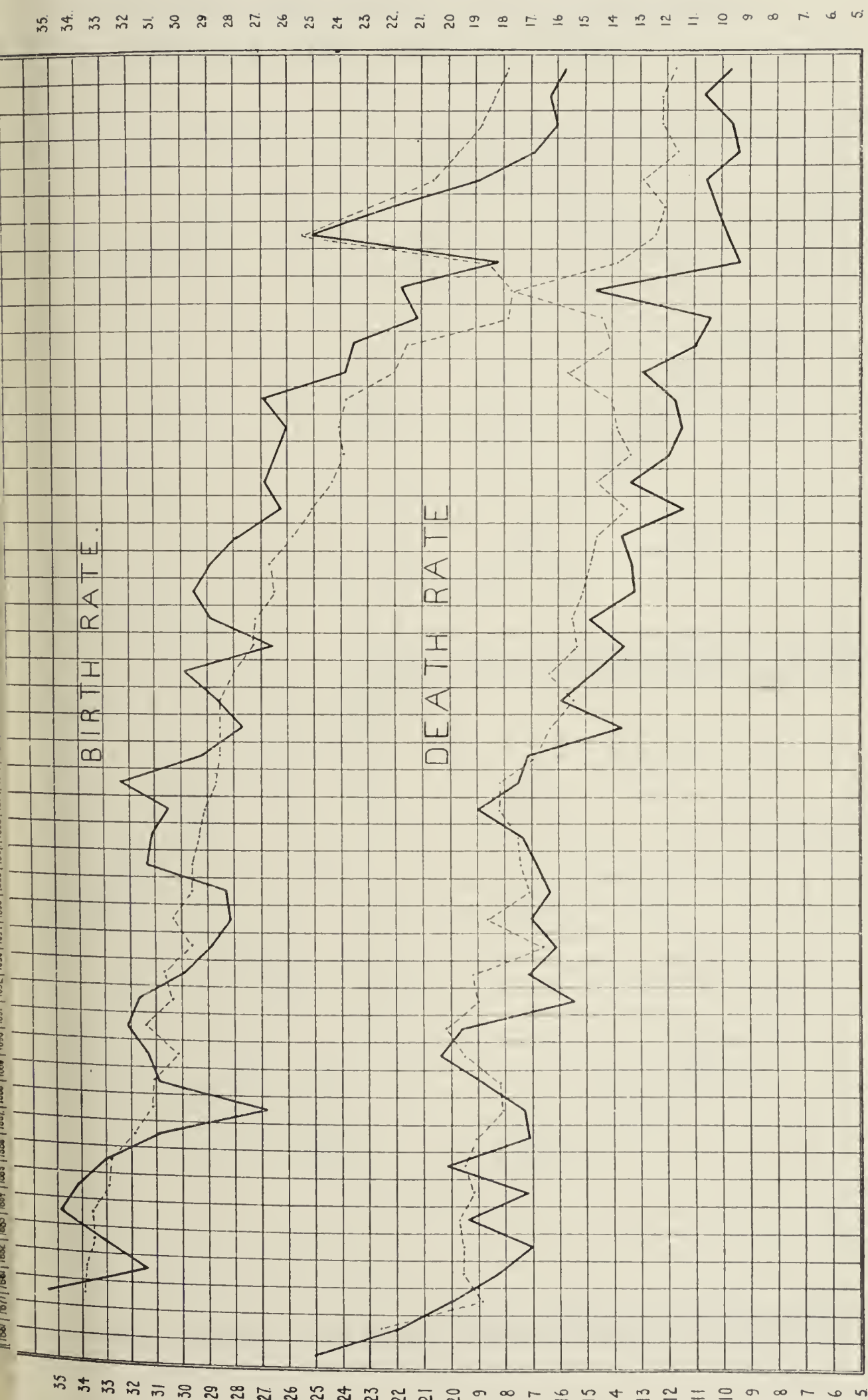
There have been 1,362 deaths registered as having taken place during the year within your City; of these, 108 were deaths of non-residents; these have been referred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided; and there were 59 deaths of residents which occurred elsewhere; these have to be added to the above number. The actual number of deaths, therefore, which has to be regarded in estimating the death rate is 1,313. This gives a recorded death rate of 9.7 per thousand of the population.

The death rate for the 105 great towns (including London) was 11.6; for the 158 smaller towns it was 10.6; and for London it was 11.6. The rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

The following table shows the mean age at death of the persons who died in the past thirty-two years :—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Total completed Years Lived.	Mean Age at Death.
1926	1313	63462	48.3
1925	1417	59988	42.3
1924	1275	57285	44.9
1923	1217	56032	46.0
1922	1377	62548	45.4
1921	1309	55921	42.7
1920	1272	51289	40.3
1919	1267	51753	40.8
1918	1947	81116	41.6
1917	1354	56414	41.6
1916	1395	49973	35.8
1915	1595	59807	37.5
1914	1399	55635	39.7
1913	1318	48110	36.5
1912	1330	49040	36.8
1911	1431	50873	35.4
1910	1162	44595	38.3
1909	1285	46589	36.2
1908	1217	45744	37.5
1907	1152	42072	36.5
1906	1247	45236	36.2
1905	1114	41866	38.0
1904	1132	39623	35.0
1903	1188	43270	36.4
1902	1007	36743	36.4
1901	1203	39709	33.0
1900	1223	42687	34.5
1899	1182	40156	36.5
1898	1060	29858	28.1
1897	1037	35045	33.8
1896	965	33544	34.7
1895	953	33486	35.1

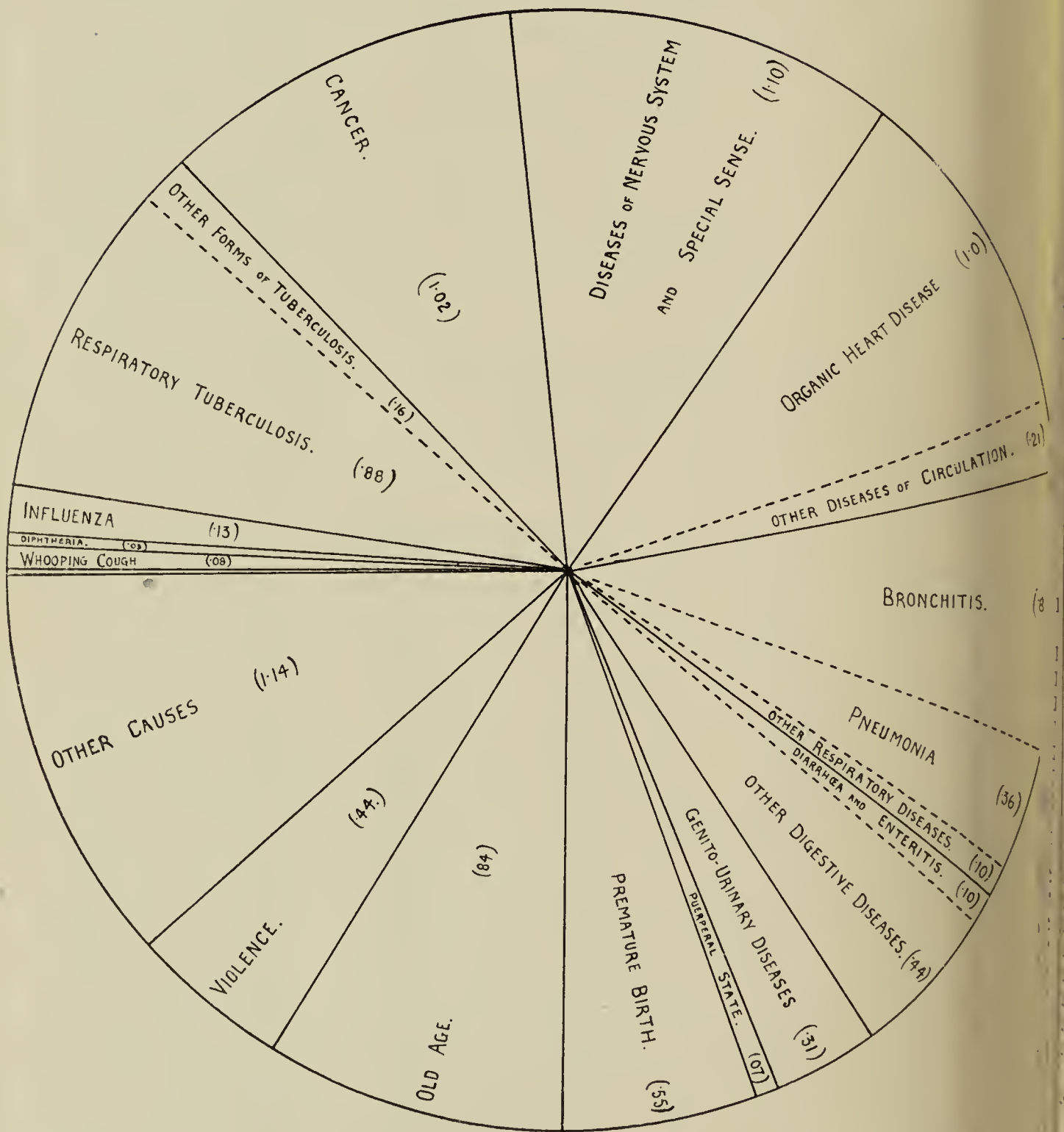
In compiling this table only completed years have been regarded; otherwise the mean age at death would have been fractionally higher.



The black lines represent the rates for Coventry. The dotted lines represent the rates for England and Wales.

Decennial
Average.

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1926.



THE TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES WAS 97.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING
YEAR 1926.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the City.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Resi- dents" in Institutions in the City.
			All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 causes	Certified	.. ..	1304	143	18	26	48	75	170	360	464	556
	Uncertified	.. ..	9	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..
Enteric Fever	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Small Pox	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	.. ..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	.. ..	..	11	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	.. ..	..	5	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	7
Influenza	.. ..	..	21	..	1	..	2	1	8	5	4	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	.. ..	..	9	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	..	5
Meningococcal Meningitis	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.. ..	..	126	..	..	..	6	33	51	30	5	24
Other Tuberculous Diseases	.. ..	..	22	1	2	2	5	6	3	1	2	12
Cancer, malignant disease	.. ..	..	145	..	..	1	..	1	8	84	51	59
Rheumatic Fever	.. ..	..	10	..	..	1	3	3	3	..	..	4
Diabetes	.. ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	5	8
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	.. ..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	3	28	50	30
Heart Disease	.. ..	..	144	..	..	..	4	5	18	46	71	50
Arterio-Sclerosis	.. ..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	1
Bronchitis	.. ..	..	108	4	..	..	..	..	2	27	75	31
Pneumonia (all forms)	.. ..	..	53	7	3	4	3	2	12	19	3	17
Other Respiratory diseases	.. ..	..	14	1	..	..	2	..	3	4	4	6
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	.. ..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	18
Diarrhœa, etc.	.. ..	..	14	9	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	3
Appendicitis	.. ..	..	10	..	..	1	3	1	..	3	2	16
Cirrhosis of Liver	.. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	.. ..	..	33	..	..	..	1	2	9	13	8	10
Puerperal Sepsis	.. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	.. ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	5
Congenital Debility and Malfor- mation, including Premature Birth	.. ..	..	84	78	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	32
Suicide	.. ..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	2	7	1	1
Other Deaths from Violence	.. ..	..	49	5	1	5	6	7	5	8	12	52
Other Defined Diseases	.. ..	..	299	31	5	8	5	8	24	61	157	149
Causes ill-defined or unknown	.. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
TOTALS	.. ..	..	1313	146	18	26	48	75	171	361	468	556

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" as agreed upon by the International Commission held at Paris in 1920.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the district who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the district, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Title 22 is used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (It may be observed however that deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis are considered Infectious Deaths only when they occur under the age of 2 years.

The classification now adopted is in accordance with that used by the Registrar General, and certain additional causes included are those which in recent years have received the special attention of Public Health and Medical Authorities.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Decennial Comparison.															
		1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925										Total Deaths under One Year.					
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925						
All Causes. { Certified Uncertified		29 1	9	6	7	3	56 1	10	4	5	75 1	37	15	20	19	166 2	
Measles	3	
Whooping Cough	5	
Diphtheria	
Influenza	
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	
Syphilis	
Meningitis	
Convulsions	
Bronchitis	
Pneumonia	
Other Respiratory Diseases	
Inflammation of Stomach	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	
Hernia: Intestinal Obstruction	
Congenital Malformations	
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	
Icterus	
Premature Birth	
Injury at Birth	
Diseases of Umbilicus	
Atelectasis	
Suffocation in Bed and not stated	
Other Causes	
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES ...		30	9	6	7	3	2	57	10	4	5	76	37	15	21	19	168

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

The total deaths here shown (168) equal the total in column 3 of Table III., and the total in column 10 of Table I.

The relations between this Table and Table III., and also between the two Tables III. and IV., and the Extended Schedule of Deaths, are now clear and straightforward; and the headings in the smaller tables, of themselves explain what classifications in the Extended List they refer to.

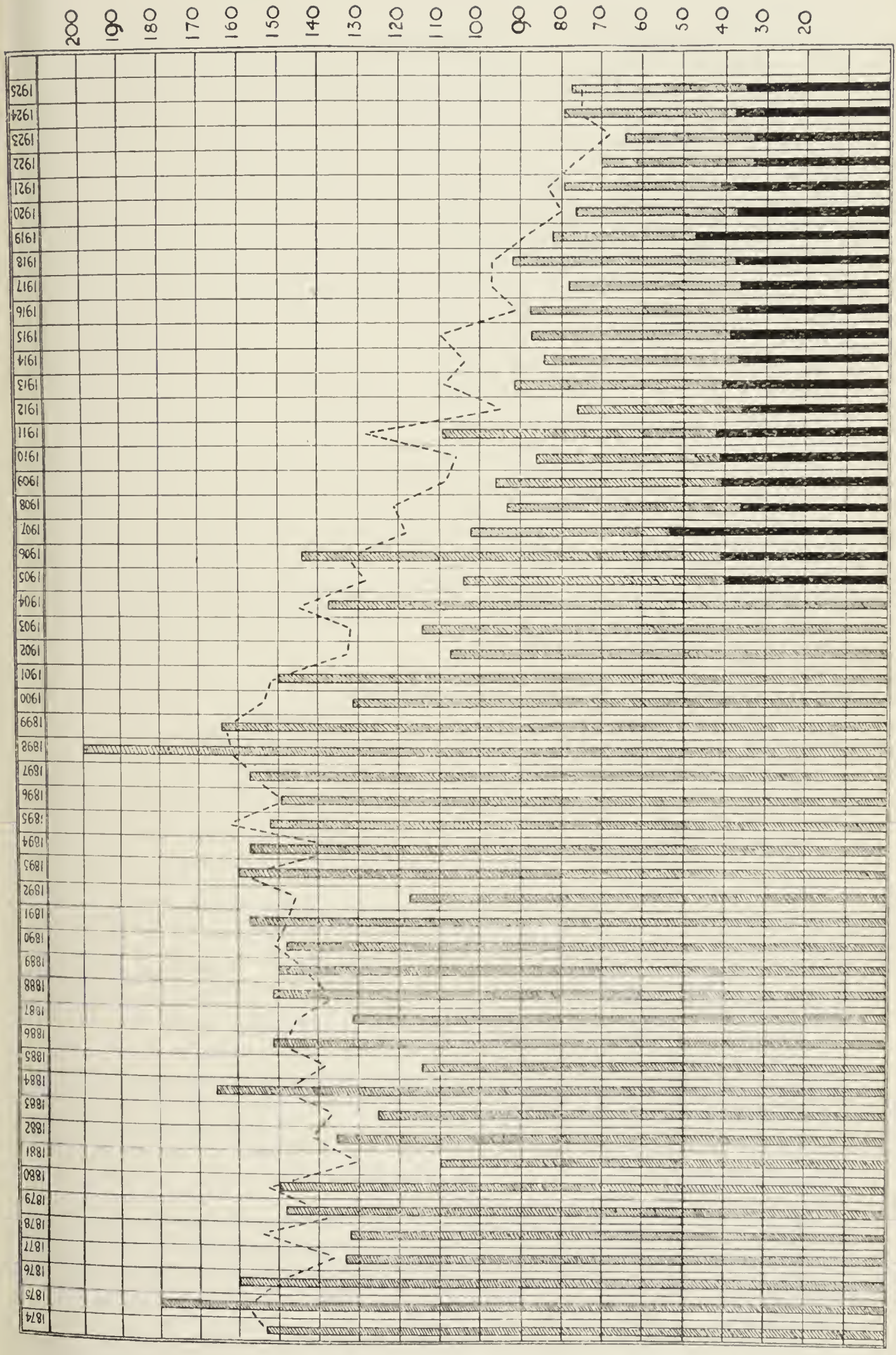
Infantile Mortality.

There were 168 deaths of Infants below one year of age, giving a mortality per thousand births of 77.1 The average mortality for the previous ten years was 79.9.

The following table shows, for the past thirty-two years, the number of deaths of children under one year of age per thousand births in Coventry compared with England and Wales generally :—

Year.	England and Wales.	COVENTRY.		
		Death-rate.	*Neo-natal death-rate.	Difference.
1894	137	157	—	—
1895	161	152	—	—
1896	148	149	—	—
1897	156	157	—	—
1898	161	200	—	—
1899	163	164	—	—
1900	154	131	—	—
1901	151	150	—	—
1902	133	107	—	—
1903	132	114	—	—
1904	146	137	—	—
1905	128	104	39.9	64.1
1906	133	144	40.1	103.9
1907	118	102	51.7	50.3
1908	121	93	36.1	56.9
1909	109	96	40.3	55.7
1910	106	86	40.7	45.3
1911	128	109	41.9	67.1
1912	95	76	36.0	40.0
1913	109	91.6	40.6	51.0
1914	104.8	84.6	36.5	48.1
1915	110.0	87.8	38.4	49.4
1916	91.0	87.5	37.4	50.1
1917	97.0	78.5	36.8	41.7
1918	97.0	92.5	37.5	55.0
1919	89.0	82.8	47.0	35.8
1920	80.0	76.0	36.6	39.4
1921	83.0	79.3	41.2	38.1
1922	77.0	70.4	32.7	37.7
1923	69.0	64.9	32.9	32.0
1924	75.0	79.4	36.9	42.5
1925	75.0	77.1	34.9	42.2

* By neo-natal death rate is meant the death rate among infants under four weeks of age. These infants include those over whom the activities of a Sanitary Authority can have little effect. The difference between that rate and the infant mortality rate represents the rate in children over four weeks and under one year.



From 1905 the black portion represents the Neo-Natal Death Rate.
The dotted line represents the rate for England & Wales.

Nett Births in the year $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Legitimate} \dots 2,114 \\ \text{Illegitimate} \dots 64 \end{array} \right\} 2,178$

Nett Deaths in the year $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Legitimate} \dots 153 \\ \text{Illegitimate} \dots 15 \end{array} \right\} 168$

The infantile mortality of the 105 great towns (including London) was 79; that of the 157 smaller towns, 74; and that in England and Wales, 75. The mortality among illegitimate children was very high, being at the rate of 234 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 72.3 amongst legitimate children.

It will be noted that, as in 1924, the infantile mortality is again slightly above that for the rest of the country.

An examination of the causes of the infant deaths shews that about one-half of them are due to such causes as Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.; these deaths occur mostly soon after birth or in the first weeks of life, and probably can be little affected by the efforts of a local authority, at any rate until much more information is available than at present on the subject of pre-natal pathology.

Cancer.

From the following tables some idea will be gathered of the mortality from this disease in the City. The parts of the body affected, the age-periods in which the deaths have occurred, the proportional rates in those age-groups, and the occupations followed by the people whose decease was due to this cause, are tabulated and compared over a series of years.

CANCER.—DEATHS ANALYSED ACCORDING TO PARTS AFFECTED.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	10 Years' Average.	1925
Cancer (total number)...	97	82	90	116	108	122	146	135	123	148	116.7	153
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	6	5	6	5	9	13	17	10	6	14	9.1	13
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc. ...	31	32	34	38	27	39	45	48	38	40	37.2	48
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	24	12	15	26	22	24	29	25	33	29	23.9	32
Cancer of Female Genital Organs ...	8	10	14	16	17	17	22	15	20	19	15.8	17
Cancer of the Breast ...	13	9	10	10	11	9	10	16	8	16	11.2	15
Cancer of the Skin ...	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	2	1.2	2
Cancer of other or un- specified organs ...	15	13	10	20	22	18	22	20	15	28	18.3	26

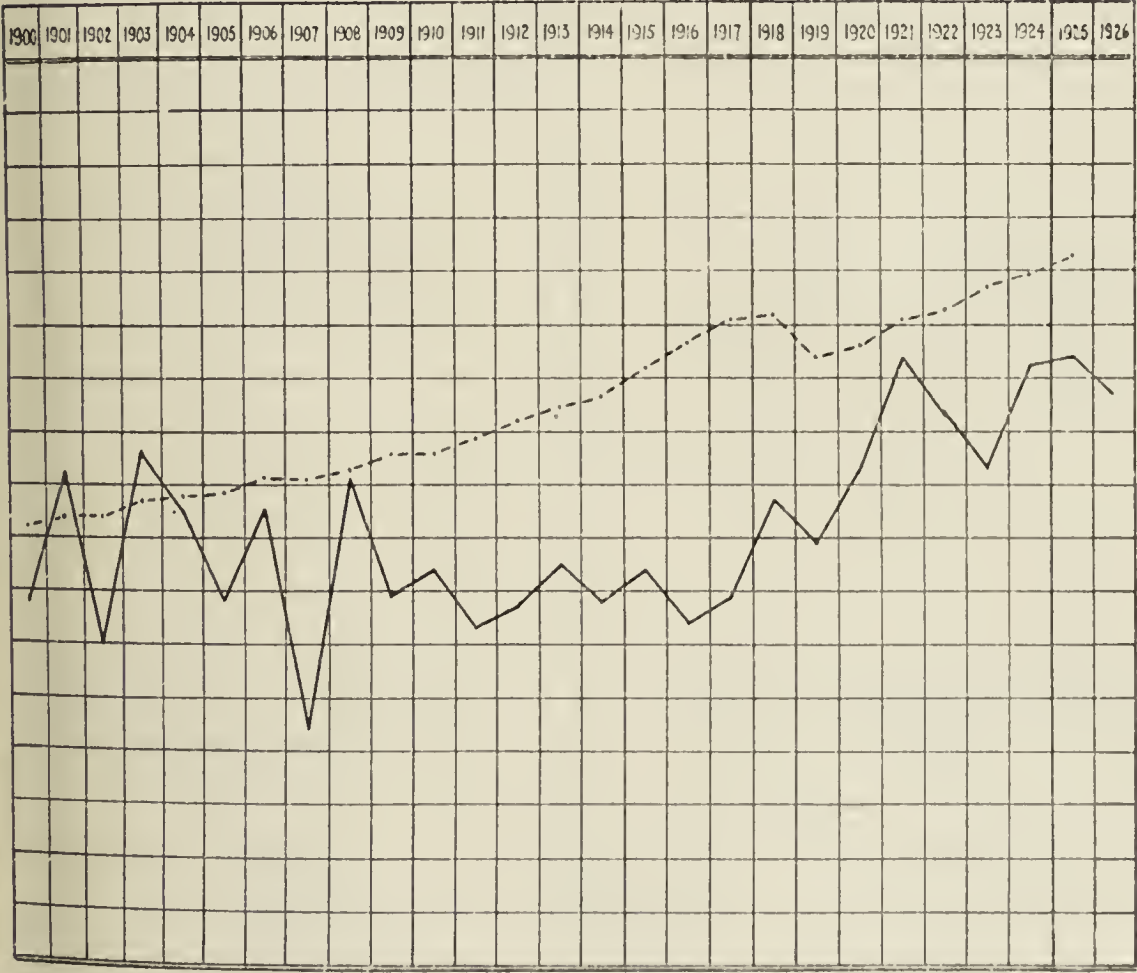
CANCER—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN PAST 10 YEARS
AND IN 1926.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Decennial.		1926
											Total.	Mean.	
0—1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	.	..	..	3	·3	..
1—2	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	1	·1	..
2—5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	·2	1
5—10	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	·2	..
10—15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	·3	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	·2	..
20—25	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4	·4	1
25—35	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	20	2 0	2
35—45	6	13	8	15	7	8	14	5	9	8	93	9·3	6
45—55	18	30	29	30	25	41	26	26	29	35	289	28·9	29
55—60	14	6	16	16	25	19	20	14	23	31	184	18·4	27
60—65	10	7	16	17	14	26	26	26	30	18	190	19·0	28
65—75	26	19	27	17	33	35	31	38	41	41	303	30·8	35
75—85	6	10	12	11	15	14	13	8	12	14	115	11·5	15
85 & over	..	1	2	.	..	..		3	1	..	7	·7	1
	82	90	116	108	122	146	135	123	148	153	1223	122·3	145

CANCER.—DEATHS ANALYSED ACCORDING TO PARTS AFFECTED.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	10 Years Average.	1926
Cancer (total number)...	82	90	116	108	122	146	135	123	148	153	122·3	145
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	5	6	5	9	13	17	10	6	14	13	9·8	1
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc. ...	32	34	38	27	39	45	48	38	40	48	38·9	4
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	12	15	26	22	24	29	25	33	29	32	24·7	3
Cancer of Female Genital Organs ...	10	14	16	17	17	22	15	20	19	17	16·7	2
Cancer of the Breast ...	9	10	10	11	9	10	16	8	16	15	11·4	1
Cancer of the Skin ...	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	2	2	1·4	
Cancer of other or un- specified organs ...	13	10	20	22	18	22	20	15	28	26	19·4	2

CHART SHOWING MORTALITY FROM CANCER
PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITY
FROM 1900.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.



OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM CANCER IN 1926.

(43) Cancer of the Buccal Cavity.				(46) Cancer of the Female Genital Organs.		(47) Cancer of the Breast.	
MALES.		FEMALES.					
ineer 1	Wife 1	Wives 11	Wives 5				
eeper .. 1	Widow 1	Widows 9	Widows 4				
eral Labourer 1	Under School Age 1	Ribbon Weaver .. 1	Silk Warper .. 1				
er 1			Lady's Companion 1				
nsed Victualler 1							
lener 1							
ker 1							
hinist.. .. 1							
—	—	—	—				
8	3						
—	—						
(44) Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, &c.				(48) Cancer of the Skin.			
ourers 4	Wives 8	21	11				
ters 4	Widows 5	—	—				
ders 3	Housekeeper .. 1						
hinists .. 3	Machinist .. 1						
ters 2	Music Teacher .. 1						
ks 2	Independent .. 1						
cher 1							
s Merchant .. 1							
ner 1							
nbroker .. 1							
l Blower .. 1							
eeper .. 1							
goner 1							
—	—	—	—				
25	17						
—	—						
(45) Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines, &c.				(49) Cancer of Other or of Unspecified Organs.			
ourers 4	Wives 8	Fitters & Turners 4	Wives 2				
ers & Turners.. 3	Widows 4	Labourers 3	Widows 2				
ters 2	Dressmaker .. 1	Baker 1					
emakers .. 2	Lady's Maid .. 1	Carpenter .. 1					
at 1		Clerk 1					
f. Silk Spinner 1		Cotton Spinner .. 1					
cher 1		Drayman 1					
er 1		Gardener 1					
dresser .. 1		Grocer 1					
Polisher .. 1		Hairdresser .. 1					
hinist 1		Millwright .. 1					
wright.. .. 1		Railway Foreman 1					
eeper .. 1		Watch Manu- facturer 1					
er Engineer .. 1							
ch Maker .. 1							
el Maker .. 1							
—	—	—	—				
23	14	18	4				
—	—	—	—				

Diabetes.

The publicity which has attended the introduction of Insulin for the treatment of this disease may make the following table of some interest :—

	Deaths from Diabetes.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.
1920	8	3	5
1921	14	4	10
1922	14	10	4
1923	10	5	5
1924	15	6	9
1925	14	6	8
1926	13	4	9
	88	38	50

Inquests.

One hundred and sixteen inquests appear to have been held during the year, including 22 enquiries into the deaths of non-residents. In 38 instances the death was attributed to disease. In the others the originating causes, as indicated by the verdicts, were as follows :—Suicide, 10 (by taking poison, 1; by gas poisoning, 3; by cutting throat, 2; by hanging, 1; by drowning, 1; by shooting, 1; by putting head on rail, 1). Inattention at birth, 4; scalds, 5; death under anæsthetic, 1; overlain, 4. Accidents—falling, 10; motor, &c., accidents, 7 (including 1 manslaughter); coal gas poisoning, 1; drowning, 1; other accidents 13.

Uncertified Deaths.

There were 9 uncertified deaths during the year, or 0.68 per cent. of the total number. Deaths are recorded as uncertified when no medical certificate is forthcoming concerning the cause of death, and when no inquest has been held.

			Percentages of Total Deaths Uncertified.
England and Wales	...	...	1.0
105 Great Towns (including London)	...	...	0.5
158 Smaller Towns	...	...	1.1
London	...	...	0.0

Poor Law Relief.

Mr. Evans, the Clerk to the Guardians, has kindly supplied me with the following figures relating to this subject :—

	£	s.	d.
Actual expenditure in out-door relief in 1926	23,623	6	5½
Average yearly expenditure in out-door relief in previous five years	... 53,404	15	2½
Decrease on the average expenditure in out-door relief	... 29,781	8	9
Number of inmates of London Road Institution at end of year 1926	...	...	561
Average number of inmates for previous five years			497
Number of persons who received out-door relief in 1926	...	...	2,177
Average number of persons who received out-door relief in previous five years	...	...	9,687

The cost of outdoor relief has fallen by £4,009 18s. 7d. in the past twelve months, although it is still equal to about a ten-penny rate. The number of people receiving such relief also shews a reduction during the year of 1,262.

Medical Relief.

During the twelve months ended December 31st, 1926, the number of in-patients treated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital was 4,662, with a daily average number of 256.3.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Coventry District Nursing Association during the year was 680. A small part of the City is provided with nurses by the Foleshill Nursing Association.

Pauper Sickness.

Returns are received from the Clerk to the Guardians each fortnight concerning the new cases of pauper sickness. In all, 612 such cases have been returned; and of these, 85 occurred in the Coventry Rural District. These returns afford an indication of the amount and locality of illness among the poorest.

II. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER.

Information concerning the sources of the public water supply was fully set out in the Annual Report for 1925 (*q.v.*).

During the year an extensive survey—both geological and engineering—has been made of the present sources of supply and of the possibility of developing others.

Your Water Manager kindly informs me that, during the twelve months, 1,354,210,000 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources; of this, 335,386,724 gallons were supplied from Spon End, and 515,320,000 gallons from Shustoke, whilst 291,327,365 gallons have been supplied from Whitley, these being the main sources of supply.

Of the total amount it is estimated that 1,100,804,000 gallons were used in the City; a daily average of 3,015,900 gallons, or 22.34 gallons per head per day.

He also informs me that within the City, 283 new services have been laid on to build and supply 952 houses and 4 other buildings; guarantees have been received for 832 houses and 63 various completed buildings, in which are included 1,012 water-closets and 868 new baths.

During the year, 63 samples of water for chemical analysis and 64 for bacteriological examination, were obtained from the various sources of the public water supply. The results of the chemical analyses are given in the following tables.

Results of Analyses expressed in parts per 100,000.

SHUSTOKE.

Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
					Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
0.0 6	2.2	0.13	0.065	34.2	9.0	12.0	21.0	Bright and clear
0.008	2.4	0.13	0.071	33.2	9.0	11.5	20.5	Do. do.
0.005	2.3	0.08	0.077	34.0	8.0	12.5	20.5	Do. do.
0.008	2.3	0.07	0.054	35.0	9.5	12.0	21.5	Do. do.
0.002	2.2	0.03	0.044	33.0	9.0	11.5	20.5	Do. do.
0.005	2.2	0.18	0.044	32.8	7.0	12.0	19.0	Do. do.
0.006	2.2	0.09	0.032	31.6	9.0	13.0	22.0	Do. do.
0.006	2.3	0.06	0.030	31.4	8.5	12.5	21.0	Bright, slight traces of iron in
0.004	2.3	0.04	0.042	29.0	9.5	12.0	21.5	Bright and clear [suspension
0.003	2.4	0.04	0.042	29.2	8.0	12.0	20.0	Do. do.
0.006	2.4	0.003	0.053	28.4	8.0	12.5	20.5	Do. do.
0.006	2.4	0.08	0.058	29.8	7.0	13.5	20.5	Do. do.

"NORTH WARWICKSHIRE" WATER SUPPLY.

is also used for a large area outside the City within the Corporation's area of supply).

0.0012	2.2	0.05	0.004	43.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	Bright and clear
0.004	2.3	0.05	0.004	44.8	13.0	18.0	31.0	Do. do.
0.002	2.3	0.07	0.017	43.8	15.5	16.0	31.5	Do. do.
0.004	2.2	0.06	0.008	45.0	14.5	17.0	31.5	Do. do.
0.004	2.3	0.04	0.004	43.0	14.0	16.5	30.5	Do. do.
0.002	2.4	0.05	0.004	41.0	13.0	18.0	31.0	Do. do.
0.002	2.2	0.06	0.004	45.0	12.0	16.5	28.5	Do. do.
0.005	2.1	0.05	0.007	47.6	14.0	15.5	29.5	Do. do.
0.002	2.1	0.05	0.008	42.2	13.5	16.5	30.0	Do. do.
0.001	1.9	trace	0.004	40.2	15.0	17.0	32.0	Do. do.
0.001	1.9	...	0.003	41.8	17.0	16.5	33.5	Do. do.
0.001	2.1	0.05	0.004	41.2	15.5	17.5	33.0	Do. do.

DOEBANK WELL, SPON END.

Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
					Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
0.002	2.2	0.20	0.004	51.0	13.0	17.5	30.5	Bright, slight traces of small fibres
0.007	2.2	0.18	0.004	44.8	13.5	17.0	30.5	Do. very ,, ,, ,, particles
0.005	2.2	0.14	0.027	45.6	14.0	16.5	30.5	Do. ,, ,, ,, ,, fibres
0.004	2.3	0.14	0.008	50.8	13.0	17.0	30.0	Bright and clear
0.004	2.3	0.06	0.004	51.0	13.5	16.5	30.0	Do. do.
0.003	2.3	0.15	0.008	50.8	11.5	18.0	29.5	Do. very slight traces of small
0.003	2.3	0.09	0.008	50.2	11.5	18.5	30.0	Bright, and clear [fibres
0.003	2.2	0.08	0.007	49.6	11.0	19.0	30.0	Do. slight traces of small fibres
0.003	2.4	0.08	0.011	47.8	11.5	19.0	30.5	Do. very ,, ,, ,, ,,
0.002	2.2	0.088	0.027	50.4	12.5	19.5	32.0	Do. traces of small solids & fibres
0.002	2.2	0.005	0.003	50.0	13.0	19.0	32.0	Bright and clear
0.002	2.3	0.14	0.004	48.0	13.5	19.0	32.5	Do. do.

TANK, SPON END.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
1926.										
Jan. 15	0.003	0.002	2.2	0.20	0.004	47.0	13.0	17.0	30.0	Bright, slight traces of
Feb. 19	0.004	0.007	2.1	0.14	0.008	52.2	12.5	16.0	28.5	Do. very „ „
Mar. 22	0.005	0.005	2.2	0.18	0.019	44.2	14.5	16.0	30.5	Do. „ „ „
April 26	0.002	0.004	2.2	0.15	0.004	46.4	14.0	15.5	29.5	Bright and clear
May 14	0.002	0.002	2.2	0.16	0.004	46.6	13.0	16.0	29.0	Do. do.
June 19	0.003	0.003	2.3	0.14	0.008	42.6	11.0	18.0	29.0	Do. very slight trace
July 8	0.003	0.004	2.2	0.08	0.008	49.4	12.0	17.5	29.5	Bright and clear [sol
Aug. 27	0.002	0.003	2.2	0.06	0.015	46.0	12.0	17.0	29.0	Do. slight traces of s [& fung
Sept. 24	0.002	0.004	2.2	0.06	0.015	45.8	12.5	18.0	30.5	Do. very slight trace [sol
Oct. 21	0.003	0.002	2.1	0.12	0.034	45.4	11.5	18.5	30.0	Do. fair amount of sm
Nov. 25	0.002	0.004	2.2	0.009	0.007	48.8	13.5	18.0	31.5	Bright and clear
Dec. 16	0.001	0.002	2.2	0.13	0.004	47.6	14.5	17.5	32.0	Do. do.

WHITLEY.

1926.										
Jan. 18	0.003	0.003	4.0	0.34	0.004	73.0	19.0	16.5	35.5	Bright and clear
Feb. 22	0.004	0.006	4.1	0.82	0.008	74.2	21.5	21.0	42.5	Do. do.
Mar. 19	0.003	0.004	4.0	0.42	0.017	70.0	21.5	22.0	43.5	Do. do.
April 24	0.002	0.004	4.0	0.26	0.004	77.4	18.5	24.5	43.0	Do. do.
May 14	0.004	0.003	4.1	0.24	0.004	71.8	19.0	24.0	43.0	Do. do.
June 17	0.002	0.002	4.2	0.28	0.004	69.4	17.0	25.0	42.0	Do. do.
July 9	0.003	0.002	4.2	0.17	0.008	72.2	17.5	25.0	42.5	Do. do.
Aug. 27	0.002	0.002	4.1	0.15	0.007	72.6	17.0	25.0	42.0	Do. do.
Sept. 29	0.003	0.004	4.2	0.15	0.011	70.0	21.0	23.5	44.5	Do. do.
Oct. 19	0.004	0.003	4.1	0.092	0.008	68.8	20.0	24.0	44.0	Do. do.
Nov. 25	0.001	0.004	4.1	0.011	0.003	66.4	19.5	25.0	44.5	Do. do.
Dec. 14	0.003	0.002	4.2	0.23	0.004	70.2	19.0	24.5	43.5	Do. do.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The small stream known as the River Sherbourne is polluted. It could scarcely be otherwise, when in bye-gone days it probably fulfilled the function of the main sewer for the City. Surface drainage is the only form of drainage which is knowingly allowed to enter it now during its course through the City.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The City Engineer (Mr. E. H. Ford) has kindly supplied me with the following remarks on this matter:—

“In the more recently developed portions of the City separate foul and surface water sewers have been installed. These relieve the main foul sewers of some of the storm water that would otherwise enter them.

An important scheme for laying further storm water relief sewers has been considered and approved by the Council, with a view to its being carried out at an early date.

At present the sewage of the City flows by gravitation to the Whitley Sewage Pumping Station, from which point it is pumped to the Sewage Farm at Baginton. At the Sewage Farm treatment is by means of :—(a) Broad Irrigation, (b) Bacteria Beds, and (c) Activated Sludge Plant.

The total area of the Farm is 1,084.59 acres, and the area laid out for broad irrigation is 568 acres. There are 13 Bacteria Beds, which can deal with a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of dry weather flow of sewage per day. The Activated Sludge Plant deals with an average of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day of dry weather flow of sewage. In wet weather these amounts are, of course, increased. The remainder of the dry weather flow of sewage (about $2\frac{1}{3}$ million gallons per day) is at present dealt with on the land.

The Council have under consideration the question of constructing further Sewage Works at a site in the Sowe Valley. The sewage which is at present dealt with on the land at Baginton would cease to be pumped at Whitley and would flow to the new works by gravitation.

There are storm water tanks and 15.9 acres of land at the Old Sewage Works, Whitley, which in times of heavy rainfall are used for the purpose of storm water treatment."

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The total number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories and workshops in the City is 35,783. There are seven privy middens and eighteen pail closets in premises which are some considerable distance from the public sewers. During the past ten years the number of privies and pail closets converted into water closets has been 10.

SCAVENGING.

The use of removable galvanized iron dustbins is practically general for the home storage of refuse at the 31,145 houses in the City. Approximately 30,042 of these are in use at the present

time, and there remain but 38 fixed ashpits. In the past twenty years 572 ashpits have been replaced by removable dustbins.

During the year ended September 30th last, 26,227 tons of refuse were consumed at the Refuse Destructor.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows :—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.				1925.	1926.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction				320	317
Drains provided with efficient traps ...				7	24
New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided ...				8	10
Drains relaid ...				19	33
Sink drains disconnected from sewer ...				...	...
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or improved ...				11	12
Rain-water pipes disconnected from the sewer ...				16	5
Courts and back yards paved and repaired				30	39
DWELLINGS.					
Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ...				66	74
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ...				132	211
Damp walls—damp courses inserted ...				...	3
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ...				306	238
Dangerous stairs repaired ...				16	14
Additional windows provided and others repaired and made to open ...				80	89
Defective spouts repaired ...				139	128
Pantry ventilation improved ...				2	2
Houses provided with food stores ...				...	2
New sinks provided ...				14	17
New waste pipes provided and others repaired				25	20
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied ..				5	9
Houses limewashed and cleansed ..				242	168
Houses cleansed after infectious disease				199	88
Cases of overcrowding remedied ...				2	5
WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.					
Additional water closets provided ...				10	9
Water closets reconstructed ...				20	11
Water closets repaired and limewashed ...				98	114
Water closets provided with new basins and traps ...				48	102

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.		1925.	1926.
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals		48	29
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ...		65	67
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed ...		29	47
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired ...	107		116
New flushing cisterns provided ...	22		33
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ...	2		11
Urinals abolished ...	2		7
PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.			
Offensive privies and pail closets converted into W.C.'s ...	5		...
Offensive privies and pail closets abolished ...	...		...
New W.C.'s erected in place of above ...	...		...
Offensive ashpits abolished ...	2		11
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above ...	4		49
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins ...	556		581
VARIOUS.			
Smoke nuisances dealt with ...	18		27
Nuisances from animals kept, abated ...	55		34
Offensive accumulations removed	80		81
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants ...	15		31
Gipsy tents and caravans removed ...	2		14
Water supply—additional taps provided...	14		39
Miscellaneous...	258		285
Totals	3,099		3,206

So far as the work is capable of tabulation, the number of visits and other work involved is shown in the following table :—

	1925.	1926.
Number of visits to premises ...	21,244	23,887
Number of informal notices issued respecting nuisances ...	1,695	1,909
Number of letters issued ...	2,602	2,609
Number of cleansing notices (statutory) issued	248	131
Number of statutory notices issued respecting nuisances ...	92	86
Number of nuisances remaining unabated	22	28
Number of summonses issued for non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance ...	0	0
Number of registered premises under supervision (not including workshops) ...	504	458
Number of visits paid to registered premises	1,976	2,749
Number of visits <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ...	2,650	1,835

Dealt with as “nuisances” are cases of *Overcrowding*; owing to the scarcity of houses, only serious cases could be dealt with: particulars of these were as follows:—

- (1) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom, containing 1,152 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, four sons, aged 15, 14, 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and two daughters, aged 12 and 7 years respectively.
- (2) The house contained one living room, two bedrooms and an attic. One bedroom, containing 1,145 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, and daughter aged 7 years. Another bedroom, containing 954 cubic feet, was occupied by five sons, aged 19, 17, 15, 11 and 9 years respectively. The attic, containing 632 cubic feet, was occupied as a combined living and sleeping room by a man, wife, three daughters, aged 6, 4 and 2 years, and a son 10 months.
- (3) The house contained one living room and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 646 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and three sons, aged 6, 4 and 3 years respectively, and a daughter aged 3 months. Another bedroom, containing 858 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, mother, three sons, aged 14, 6 and 1 year respectively, and a daughter aged 11 years. The father was said to sleep elsewhere.
- (4) The house contained two living rooms and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 1,605 cubic feet, was occupied by four sons, aged 19, 16, 12 and 9 years respectively. Another bedroom, containing 1,608 cubic feet, was occupied by five daughters, aged 20, 17, 14, 7 and 6 years respectively. The front living room, containing 1,780 cubic feet, was occupied as a combined living and sleeping room by a man, wife and one child, aged 3 years.
- (5) The house contained two living rooms and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 1,100 cubic feet, was occupied by a woman, two daughters, aged 16 and 11 years respectively, and a son aged 7 years. Another bedroom, containing 1,100 cubic feet, was occupied by a woman and two daughters, aged 19 and 2 years respectively. The front living room, containing 1,038 cubic feet, was occupied as a combined living and sleeping room by a man, wife, two daughters, aged 7 and 5 years respectively, and a son aged 8 months.
- (6) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom, containing 819 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, a daughter, aged 10 years, and a son, aged 13 years. Two daughters, aged 25 and 20 years, and a son, aged 18 years, were said to sleep elsewhere.
- (7) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom was divided by a wood partition which extended from the floor to the ceiling. One part of the bedroom, containing 200 cubic feet, was occupied by a woman and her daughter, aged 19 years. The other part, containing 870 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, three daughters, aged 15, 4 and 2 years.

and four sons, aged 13, 11, 7 years and 5 weeks respectively. A son, aged 17 years, was said to sleep on a couch in the living kitchen.

- (8) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom, containing 1,118 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, four daughters, aged 15, 7, 3 and 1 year, and four sons, aged 14, 10, 9 and 5 years respectively.

Canal Boats.

Inspector Martin, the Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, furnishes the following information, which shows the steps taken by the Sanitary Authority to give effect to the Acts and Regulations affecting Canal Boats :—

Total number of Boats registered to 31st December, 1926	506
Boats added to register in 1926	4
Registrations cancelled	198
Actual number of Boats on Register on 31st December, 1926	308
Number of Boats inspected in 1926	111
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations...	86
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	25
Total number for which the Cabins were registered	340
Total number occupying the Cabins	336

Details of Occupations :—

Male Adults	103
Female Adults	107
Children of School Age	81
Children under School Age	45

No. of Cases met with.	Details respecting Infringements.				No. of Cases remedied.
1	Registration	...	...	...	1
4	Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	4
3	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat	...	...	...	3
2	Marking	...	...	...	1
7	Overcrowding	...	...	...	7
1	Females over 12 improperly Occupying	...	...	...	1
2	Painting	...	...	...	2
2	Ventilation	...	...	...	2
5	Dilapidation	...	...	...	5
27	Total cases met with.	Total cases remedied			26

References to other Departments.

These included 174 references to the City Engineer, 199 to the Waterworks Engineer, 2,136 to the Head Teachers of the Schools with duplicates to the Education Department, 1,584 to parents, and 438 to the City Librarian.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table :—

Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	3
Unauthorised buildings	...	...	...	5
Foul gullies and complaints relating to sewers	...	...	...	49
Refuse removal	...	...	...	108
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	9

The references to the Waterworks Engineer dealt with such matters as waste of water from taps and cisterns, those to Head Teachers, Parents and Education Department related to Infectious Diseases among school children and exclusions from school and those to the City Librarian concerned infected homes and library books.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1926.

No. of Case.	Complaint.	Result.	Total Costs.		
			£	s.	d.
1	Contravention of Article 20 (5a) of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations : For failing to cause meat to be so placed as to prevent mud, filth or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown thereon ..	Fined £3-0-0	3	0	0
2	Do. do. ..	Fined £3-0-0	3	0	0
3	Contravention of Article 19 (b) of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations : A stall not suitably screened at the sides and back thereof in such a manner as to prevent mud, filth or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown from the ground, upon any meat on the stall.	Fined £3-0-0	3	0	0

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Totals.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	664	727	476	361	390	306	239	301	320	317	4,101
" drains provided with efficient traps	63	51	29	36	16	33	20	8	7	24	287
" new drains provided to premises	152	215	151	54	27	26	34	28	27	43	757
" sink drains disconnected from the sewer	8	2	4	4		3	3	...	...	...	24
" new sinks provided and others repaired	40	54	58	143	98	61	33	21	39	37	584
" floors and walls of houses repaired	57	156	151	506	471	417	286	222	198	285	2,749
" roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof	53	76	169	341	279	371	209	155	306	238	2,197
" defective spouts repaired	62	77	164	244	189	253	174	132	139	128	1,562
" houses limewashed and cleansed	104	104	213	528	595	341	229	183	242	168	2,707
" houses cleansed after infectious disease	188	184	126	137	114	111	157	126	199	88	1,430
" offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	10
" offensive privies and pail closets abolished	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
" new water closets erected in place of above	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
" additional new water closets provided	25	15	11	10	4	4	9	5	10	9	102
" water closets provided with new cisterns	49	...	42	49	35	18	19	30	22	33	297
" " " new basins and traps	147	159	161	204	449	152	62	65	96	102	1,597
" foul water closet drains cleansed	875	655	278	210	286	166	84	86	29	47	2,716
" defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired	328	508	344	610	396	538	250	279	290	308	3,851
" offensive ashpits abolished	2	1	3	4	1	3	2	...	2	11	29
" sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above	4	1	4	4	6	17	4	...	4	49	93
" " " to other premises	383	1025	663	594	729	608	489	335	556	581	5,963
" urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed	8	1	14	24	12	7	6	3	2	11	88
" courts and backyards paved and repaired	55	83	55	102	96	111	23	28	30	39	622
" nuisances from animals kept, abated	55	49	237	89	181	163	50	45	55	34	958
" accumulations of manure, etc., removed	123	161	113	80	99	105	77	57	80	81	976
" smoke nuisances dealt with	5	2	4	8	4	7	15	23	18	27	113
" cases of overcrowding dealt with	16	12	4	8	14	10	7	7	2	5	85
" vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	507	474	592	873	1276	663	379	360	421	541	6,086
	3,982	4,793	4,066	5,233	5,774	4,494	2,860	2,499	3,099	3,206	40,006

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
No. of visits and re-visits to premises ...	14,819	16,587	20,380	23,543	32,991	28,388	19,556	15,824	21,244	23,887
„ drains tested ...	87	150	92	141	95	76	59	62	50	78
„ visits respecting Infectious Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	1,453	2,650	1,835
„ notices issued for abatement of nuisances ...	2,107	2,688	2,171	2,884	2,743	2,865	1,901	1,689	1,787	1,995
„ letters „ ...	2,711	2,425	2,383	1,372	2,185	2,127	2,230	2,458	2,602	2,609
„ nuisances remaining unabated after expiration of notice ...	32	38	32	36	45	31	21	24	22	28
„ summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances ...	9	...	10	2	6	7	0	6	0	0
„ registered premises under supervision ...	530	473	432	431	452	531	630	652	504	458
„ visits paid to registered premises... ..	2,645	1,917	1,650	1,675	1,659	2,198	1,848	1,163	1,976	2,749
„ references to City Engineer ...	38	38	78	415	236	159	313	158	231	174
„ references to Water Engineer ...	222	152	71	20	225	299	147	143	84	199
„ references to Education Department ...	1,045	613	573	448	635	704	1,389	1,350	4,693	1,584
„ Movement Licenses issued under Foot and										

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on Register, December, 1926 ... 1

This house is registered to accommodate 86 male lodgers,
the average number of lodgers received being ... 76

Number of visits during the year ... 41

No serious contraventions were observed during the year.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Number on Register, December, 1925 ... 43

„ added to the Register ... 4

„ discontinued ... 0

„ on Register, December, 1926 ... 47

„ of visits during the year 233

„ of contraventions observed ... 40

The contraventions observed related to :—Dirty condition of
rooms and yard surfaces; foul, defective, or insufficient water
closets; overcrowding; ventilation; and limewashing.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section
132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—

I.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of			Prosecutions.
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.	
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	38	5		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	202	13		
Workplaces (Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	91	1		
TOTAL	331	19		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	30	23	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	5	5	..	..
Sanitary accom- modation {	insufficient	1	1	..
	unsuitable or defective..	4	4	..
	not separate for sexes ..	1	0	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	..	..	..	..
Total	41	33	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and under the Public Health Acts.

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Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section
132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses are enumerated here.	Bakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	48
	Sugar Boilers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
	Watch Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22
	Dressmakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	34
	Tailors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	59
	Boot Makers and Repairers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22
	Milliners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	28
	Joiners and Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
	Cabinet Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11
	Cycle Repair Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12
	Ironmongers and Smiths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
	Plumbers and Painters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
	Gas Fitters and Bellhangers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Pattern Makers and Brassfounders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Saddlers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
	Tinworkers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
	Picture Framers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Laundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—
	Box and Bag Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Printers and Bookbinders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Card Stampers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—
	Engravers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—
	Marine Store Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Coach Builders and Wheelwrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
	Various .. .. .	..	..	..	..	106
Total number of workshops on Register ..						384

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133), 1901.. .. .	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5), 1901	15
Notified by H.M. Inspector	15
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	15
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	0

Offensive Trades.

Number of fish fryers on register	...	...	106
„ „ tripe boilers on register	...	...	12
„ „ hide and skin dealers on register	...	...	3
„ „ rag and bone dealers on register	...	...	3

These premises have been visited from time to time, and were found to be kept as free from effluvia as the nature of the trades would allow.

Eight applications were received from persons desirous of establishing the trade of fish fryer, and of these, one was granted, six refused, and one withdrawn.

Smoke Abatement.

Complaints have been received during the year concerning the excessive smoke emitted from thirteen factory chimneys. Three hundred and thirty-five observations have been made of chimneys at twenty-seven factories, and in most cases an improvement has been effected by sending a letter of caution or notice, or by interviewing the works engineer. With a view to obtaining the co-operation of manufacturers and stokers in this matter, a card of "Instructions to Boiler Attendants" has been supplied in several instances by the Public Health Department.

III. FOOD.

(A) MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply during the year 1926 averaged 4,700 gallons per day, and the supply exceeded the demand during the whole of the year. Only about 260 gallons per day is produced in the City, and most of the remainder at farms in the adjoining districts within a radius of eight miles. Nearly half the total quantity of milk now consumed in the City is "pasteurised" and sold in bottles.

amples for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 42 specimens of milk from 39 farms were submitted to the Birmingham University for examination; of these, 40 were from farms situated in the County, and two from farms within the City. One of the specimens was found to con-

tain tubercle bacilli, and as this was obtained from a farm outside the City boundary, the County Authorities were informed, with the result that two cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis and subsequently slaughtered. A control sample of milk afterwards obtained from this farm gave a negative result.

Samples for Bacterial Count.

Ten samples of milk were also submitted to the Pathological Department, Birmingham University for bacterial count, with the following results :—

						<i>Result.</i>	
No. 1.	Sterilized milk	...	...	...	No organisms found		
„ 2.	„ „	...	...	...	„ „
„ 3.	Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	5,993 organisms per c.c. of milk		
„ 4.	Ordinary untreated milk	...	...	338,133	„ „		
„ 5.	Pasteurised milk	...	...	1,150	„ „		
„ 6.	Grade A (Tuberculin tested) milk	...	...	3,840	„ „		
„ 7.	Sterilized milk	...	...	1,710	„ „		
„ 8.	Bottled milk (un-designated)	...	...	179,000	„ „		
„ 9.	Pasteurised milk	...	...	2,370	„ „		
„ 10.	Sterilized milk	...	...	100	„ „		

Graded Milk.

Three licences have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order of 1926, viz. :—Two to firms which subject their milk to a process of “pasteurisation,” and another to a firm which distributes “Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.”

Cowsheds.

Number of Cowkeepers on Register, December, 1925					7	
„	„	„	„	„	1926 7	
„	„	Cowsheds in use			„ 1925 13	
„	„	„	demolished during the year ...			1
„	„	„	in use, December, 1926 ...			12
„	„	visits during the year			... ..	36

Since the Milk and Dairies Order (1926) came into operation an inspection has been made of the cowsheds in the City. A schedule of structural defects found to exist was prepared, and preliminary notices were addressed to the occupiers concerned.

Milkshops.**MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.**

Dec. 1925. Dec. 1926.

Number of names on the Register of

Retail Purveyors	364	330
(a) Residing in the City ...	286	242
(b) „ outside the City	78	88

Number of names on the Register of
wholesale traders and producers

(not selling by retail) ...	12	31
-----------------------------	----	----

Number of inspections made during

the year	836	703
-----------------	-----	-----

In 34 instances the sale of loose milk from General Stores has been discontinued, and in 27 of these instances the sale of loose milk has been replaced by bottled milk.

Character of business carried on by Milk Vendors.

Selling loose milk from Shops :—

(a) Where Dairy Produce only is sold ...	17
(b) Where Confectionery only is sold ...	16
(c) Where the business of a General Store is carried on	129

Selling milk from private dwelling-houses with-
out rounds

4

Selling milk from private dwelling-houses with
rounds

56

Selling milk on rounds only

108

Of the 108 milksellers who sell milk on rounds 88 reside outside the City Boundary.

Bottled milk is now sold from 289 shops.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

This order was made under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and came into operation on the 1st day of October, 1926.

The Order was duly advertised in the local Press. Copies were addressed to every cowkeeper and dairyman in the City, and all shopkeepers who sell milk, whether loose or in bottles, were supplied with a circular containing such extracts from the Order as appeared to be specially applicable to their business.

Arrangements were made with Mr. Dale (Veterinary Inspector) for the periodical examination of all dairy cows within the City.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.
1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Numbers of Samples examined for the Presence of a Preservative.	(b) Number in which Preservative (not declared on label) was re- ported to be present, and Per- centage of Preservative found in each Sample.
Milk.. ..	175	Nil.
Cream	8	Two. 1st Sample ·125 % 2nd „ ·29 %

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it :—Boric acid. Vendor cautioned in each case by the Public Health Committee.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preserva- tives were correct :—

(i.) Correct statements made	...	...	4
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	0
		Total	4

(iii.) :—

No. of sample.	Percentage of preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on statutory label.
228	·25%	} Not exceeding 0·4% Boric Acid.
229	·3%	
230	·35%	
233	·35%	

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	4
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	Nil.
		Total	4

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed :—Nil.

3. *Thickening Substances.*

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream :—

Action taken where found	Nil.
--------------------------	-----	-----	------

(B) MEAT.

(i.) During the year, 496 carcasses, or parts of carcasses have been examined at the dead meat market held in the Barrack Square.

One thousand four hundred and fifty-five visits have been made to the slaughter-houses in order to inspect meat, and to enforce the byelaws relating to such premises.

The number of carcasses examined at slaughter-houses by Inspectors who are qualified as Meat Inspectors, in addition to those carcasses notified by butchers as unsound, was as follows :—

Beef	...	...	...	...	107
Mutton and Lamb	...	...	...	...	233
Pork	...	...	...	...	249
Veal	...	...	...	...	17

Thirty-five contraventions were observed, relating to lime-washing of walls, cleansing of floors, removal of offal, and absence of suitable receptacles for offal. These contraventions were remedied.

(ii.) It is pleasing to record that, during the year, distinct progress has been made in the question of the provision of a public abattoir, the City Council having approved of a scheme for the erection of an abattoir on land at Whitley, at an estimated cost of £21,757.

The site is situated off the main London Road, in close proximity to the railway, and covers an area of about five-and-a-half acres.

The portion of the site to be utilised is about two acres, leaving about three-and-a-half acres available for future extension.

The scheme provides for a complete abattoir, comprising accommodation for beasts, sheep, calves and pigs as follows :—

Lairage Block. 55ft. by 66ft., to accommodate about 40 beasts, 40 calves, and 110 sheep, with forage store and feeding passages between the lairs.

Slaughter Hall. The slaughter hall, about 40ft. by 56ft., is separated from the lairs by an open roadway about 18ft. wide. Ample space is allowed for dealing with six beasts simultaneously, with a proportionate area for dealing with the requisite number of sheep and calves.

Cooling Hall. The cooling hall, 40ft. by 40ft., is connected to the slaughter hall by means of a covered way, supporting overhead trackways, for conveying the carcasses from one department to the other, and would be fitted with hanging bars capable of accommodating about three times the amount of meat which would be prepared on the busiest day.

Pigs. Briefly, the accommodation for pigs is as follows:—Provision has been made for lairing between 50 and 60 pigs in a department 40ft. by 18ft.

The Slaughter, Disembowelling and Dressing Hall, which is 30ft. by 40ft., provides ample space for a bleeding passage, and for dressing the carcasses previous to their removal, *via* the covered way to the cooling hall. A department 19ft. 6in. by 13ft. has been allocated for dealing with pigs' intestines. A boiler with fuel store will be provided, so that hot water may be connected to the pig slaughter hall, and also to that for beasts, sheep and calves.

Provision is also made for the Superintendent's residence and an office.

The scheme is designed in the first instance to provide slaughtering accommodation for those butchers who have no such accommodation of their own. Provision will be made, however, so that the main buildings can be extended without any re-arrangement of the plans, or costly structural adaptations, should the Council decide at any future time to provide additional accommodation.

(iii.) It has not been found necessary to institute proceedings under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Eighty-three carcasses, or parts of carcasses of animals were condemned for tuberculosis.

Notifications were received from 51 butchers, using 31

slaughter-houses, concerning the carcasses of 182 animals, viz. :— 12 bullocks, 106 cows, 36 heifers, 6 calves, 12 sheep, and 10 pigs, these being found after slaughter to be diseased or unsound. The meat surrendered and destroyed in connection with these notifications was estimated to amount to 8,314 lbs., and consisted of : Beef, 8,027 lbs. (of which 4,768 lbs. were tuberculous); mutton, 144 lbs.; pork, 101 lbs.; veal, 42 lbs.

The number of slaughter-houses in the district at different dates was as follows :—

	In 1914		In Jan., 1926		In Dec., 1926
Registered	14	...	11	...	11
Licensed	35	...	34	...	35
	—		—		—
Total	49		45		46
	—		—		—

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

During the past year, 1,051 observations and visits have been made in connection with markets, shops, stalls, etc., in order to ascertain if the above regulations were being complied with. Ninety-seven contraventions were observed relating to :—

- (1) The exposing of meat outside shops and stalls, without reasonable steps being taken to guard against contamination of the meat.
- (2) Conveying meat in or on a vehicle and not causing the meat to be adequately protected by means of a clean cloth or other suitable material.
- (3) Absence of properly covered receptacles for receiving trimmings, refuse and rubbish.
- (4) Failing to limewash walls and ceilings of rooms used for the storage of meat.
- (5) Permitting a live animal to be conveyed in the same vehicle as meat.

Probably the large number of contraventions found during the year were because of the newness of the Regulations, as well as a want of appreciation of the import of some of them. Verbal cautions or advice were in most cases found sufficient to effect a remedy.

Magisterial proceedings were taken in three instances (*vide* page 40).

Thirty-one written notices were issued in connection with contraventions of these Regulations, and 66 verbal cautions were given.

(C) OTHER FOODS.

Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered :—

From shops and stores :—474 lbs. of imported beef, mutton, pork and kidneys; 36 tins of condensed milk, 108 tins of meat, 193 tins of fruit, 2 bottles of tomato sauce, 15 trays of black currants, 14lbs. of minced meat, 5 boxes of tomatoes, 202 rabbits, 10 cases of preserved eggs, 104½ cwts. of cauliflowers, 7½ cwts. of potatoes, 16 bags of carrots, 300 oysters, 127 tins of fish, and 22 cwts. 6 stones 10 lbs. of fish.

Bakehouses.

Number on Register, December, 1925...	...	85
,, dispensed with during the year	...	1
,, of Bakehouses unoccupied	...	22
,, ,, changes of occupancy	...	1
,, ,, Bakehouses opened during the year...		0
,, ,, Bakehouses on Register, December, 1926	...	84*
,, ,, visits	...	108
,, ,, contraventions observed	...	12
,, ,, contraventions remedied	...	12

* This number includes Factory Bakehouses.

The contraventions observed related to the limewashing of walls and ceilings.

SALE OF FOOD ORDERS, 1921.

The various shops, stores and markets have been visited from time to time in order to enforce the requirements of the Orders concerning the labelling of imported meat.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

The following table shows the number and the nature of articles submitted for analysis during the year :—

Articles.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Total.
New Milk	161	14	175
Dried Milk	3	..	3
Condensed Full Cream Milk	6	..	6
Cream	6	2	8
Preserved Cream	4	..	4
Butter	30	..	30
Lard	19	..	19
Margarine.. ..	6	..	6
Sponge Cake	6	..	6
Cocoa	11	..	11
Suet (Shredded)	6	2	8
Corn Flour	5	..	5
Arrowroot	4	..	4
Oats	4	..	4
Apples	10	1	11
Liquorice Powder	9	..	9
Gregory's Powder	4	2	6
Paragoric	4	..	4
Olive Oil	3	..	3
Castor Oil.. ..	3	..	3
Total	304	21	325

The samples were collected in the following manner—
Formal samples, 118; preliminary samples, 207.

Milk.—Of the 175 samples of New Milk, 161 were found to be genuine and 14 adulterated. Of these, 4 were below the limit in solids not fat in amounts varying from 2 per cent. to 7 per cent; 4 were deficient in fat varying in amounts from 3 per cent. to 30 per cent.; and 6 were found to contain added water in amounts varying from 3.5 per cent. to 8 per cent.

The four samples found to be deficient in solids not fat were obtained from one wholesale dealer who was also a cowkeeper. As this case was not considered suitable for prosecution, the wholesale dealer in question was kept under observation and further samples were obtained which proved to be genuine.

The 4 samples found to be deficient in fat were informal samples. In three instances formal samples were subsequently obtained and certified as genuine. The vendor of the remaining sample was cautioned, as it was found on investigation that the deficiency was undoubtedly due to improper mixing.

Of the 6 samples found to contain added water, 2 were obtained from a small shopkeeper and 1 from a dairyman supplying the shopkeeper. Both vendors were kept under observation, and further samples were obtained which proved to be genuine. Proceedings were therefore not instituted in respect to the first samples, but the vendors were both cautioned. In regard to the 3 remaining samples, one, a formal sample, contained 5 per cent. of added water, and the circumstances were such that proceedings were considered to be inadvisable. In the case of the other two samples, as these were informal, formal samples were subsequently obtained and proved to be genuine. All the samples were found to be free from preservatives, artificial colouring matter, and an excessive amount of extraneous dirt.

Cream.—Of the 8 samples of cream, two were found to contain .125 per cent. and .29 per cent of boric acid respectively. The vendor in each case was cautioned.

Suet (Shredded).—Of the 8 samples of suet, 2 were found to contain an excessive amount of rice starch. These, however, were informal samples, and formal samples subsequently obtained proved to be genuine.

Apples.—Of the 11 samples of apples all were found to contain arsenic in amounts varying from a trace to 1/50th of a grain per lb.

Gregory's Powder.—Two of the six samples of Gregory's Powder were found to be adulterated, and were obtained from the same vendor. The first sample, an informal one, was found to have been prepared with Magnesium Carbonate instead of Magnesium Oxide. The second sample, which was a formal one, was also found to have been prepared with Magnesium Carbonate instead of Magnesium Oxide. The vendor was cautioned by the order of the Public Health Committee.

Drugs.—The Coventry Insurance Committee has instituted a scheme whereby they take periodical samples of drugs and appliances as supplied by local chemists to insured persons.

Mr. Lee Gordon, the Clerk to the Committee, has been good enough to allow me to see the reports on the 15 samples taken during 1926. These reports were all satisfactory.

IV. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Deaths from the seven principal infectious diseases which have occurred in Coventry during the past 57 years :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diar- rhœa.
1870	1	18	15	9	84
1871	166	..	5	5	18	35	59
1872	57	..	2	8	5	15	77
1873	9	15	18	28	45
1874	11	149	5	7	45
1875	..	4	7	16		16	61
1876	..	9	2	30	19	25	28
1877	..	2	2	19	3	3	24
1878	..	8	8	20	14	24	47
1879	..	2	2	7	18	18	24
1880	..	3	3	36	6	10	96
1881	1	5	11	58	2	8	24
1882	..	10	2	17	17	4	18
1883	..	7	..	2	3	5	35
1884	..	5	..	3	18	29	50
1885	..	2	1	10	..	2	20
1886	..	14	..	18	49	31	49
1887	..	7	2	14	..	9	40
1888	..	3	..	6	1	14	25
1889	..	2	1	13	50	8	38
1890	..	4	5	2	1	3	45
1891	..	7	1	..	36	15	29
1892	..	9	..	..	4	4	30
1893	..	9	1	..	..	7	44
1894	1	6	3	13	54	25	15
1895	..	5	3	19	3	20	61
1896	..	12	3	9	35	8	44
1897	..	3	4	6	16	6	80
1898	..	6	5	10	29	4	131
1899	..	18	5	3	13	39	63
1900	..	6	22*	17	50	2	75
1901	..	15	31	18	3	32	83
1902	..	6	31	10		9	28
1903	3	2	34	5	57	15	34
1904	1	1	11	10	.	48	49
1905	..	6	13	1	60	1	31
1906	..	4	12	5	1	38	138
1907	..	1	10	4	20	4	34
1908	..	1	8	7	3	20	47
1909	..	4	11	24	67	29	18
1910	..	5	15	25	6	10	16
1911	..	1	17	30	66	30	51
1912	30	17	52	34	6
1913	..	2	33	2	9	22	21
1914	..	2	12	6	25	15	24
1915	..	5	37	14	87	13	16
1916	..	1	49	6	42	45	14
1917	..	1	26	4	21	1	9
1918	..	1	20	4	8	11	12
1919	..	2	16	1	14	8	3
1920	9	2	14	12	8
1921	..	1	8	4	1	4	14
1922	2	25	16	1
1923	..	1	7	..	6	12	1
1924	8	1	1	15	0
1925	..		15	..	13	9	3
1926	..	1	5	..	2	11	1

* From this date deaths from Membranous Croup have been classified under Diphtheria.

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1926.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE CITY.										Total Cases removed to Hospital.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						All Saints Ward.	Bablake Ward.	Cheylesmore Ward.	Foleshill Ward.	Grey Friars Ward.	Harnall Ward.	Hearsall Ward.	Hill Fields Ward.	Radford Ward.		St. Mary's Ward.	Stoke Ward.	Swanswell Ward.		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.														65 & upwards.	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	95	20	59	5	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	42	2	1	8	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Erysipelas	154	27	114	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever (R)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	18	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Tuberculosis	181	..	16	49	66	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	39	2	15	10	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	78	1	15	11	21	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	14	..	1	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	18	..	1	4	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	1172	41	810	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1845	73	365	1035	122	150	80	20	161	185	141	146	140	143	130	132	221	177	164	114	..	334

Mark (H) indicates the locality in which the City Hospital is situated. (Built for 102 beds.)

WEEKLY RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Malaria.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Primary Pneumonia.	Polio-Encephalitis.	Dysentery.	Chicken Pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
2	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	16	..
9	..	1	..	1	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
3	4	2	..	..	..	7	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	24	..
3	3	2	..	..	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	17	..
0	2	1	..	1	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	..
6	3	5	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..
3	3	6	..	1	..	6	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
0	2	3	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	7	..
7	4	1	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	17	..
6	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	18	..
3	2	3	..	1	1	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	26	..
0	7	3	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
7	4	3	..	..	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	27	..
3	1	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
0	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	30	..
7	4	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	77	..
4	2	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	32	..
1	4	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	37	..
3	4	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	41	..
5	4	3	..	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	41	..
2	8	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	45	..
9	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	16	..
6	1	2	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	46	..
2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
9	3	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
3	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	54	..
3	3	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	19	..
0	2	4	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	75	..
7	2	1	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	..
4	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
1	4	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	14	..
7	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	19	..
4	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	23	..
1	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	13	..
3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	..
1	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..
3	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
5	4	1	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	..
2	1	1	1	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	..
9	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	6	2
3	4	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..
0	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
3	6	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
0	2	4	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	11	..
7	4	2	..	1	..	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	8	..
6	3	..	..	1	2	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	1
1	2	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	2
3	7	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	7	..
5	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	..
6	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
..	156	96	3	13	42	180	38	26	..	3	19	1	14	80	..	..	1180	6

Diphtheria.

During the year 95 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and 5 deaths were registered from this cause. The attack rate was 0.70 per 1,000 of the population, and the mortality from this disease was 0.03. Thirty-three of the notified cases (*i.e.*, 34.7 per cent.) were admitted to the City Hospital.

For England and Wales the case rate for the year per 1,000 population was 1.31, and the death rate 0.07.

Scarlet Fever.

One hundred and fifty-four cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, but there were no deaths registered as due to this disease. The attack rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.14. One hundred and five (*i.e.*, 68 per cent.) of the notified cases were removed to the City Hospital.

Amongst the Wards, Stoke had the largest number of cases.

In England and Wales the case rate per 1,000 population was 2.10, and the death rate 0.02.

Typhoid Fever.

There were three cases notified as Typhoid Fever, and one death was registered as due to this disease. The fatal case—a boy of 11 years, died in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and no notification was received by the Department until the death was registered.

In one case there was a history of having eaten oysters at the seaside about three weeks prior to the onset of the illness and in another of the cases watercress was said to have been eaten recently.

Chicken Pox.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable within the City by an Order of the City Council on July 31st, 1923, under the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, Section 7 (1). The Order came into force on August 13th, 1923, and was for a period of six months; it has since been renewed for similar periods.

In 1926 the number of notifications received was 1,172; 21 intimations were received from school teachers in regard to 57 cases amongst school children.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

Eighteen cases of this disease were notified during the year, and nine deaths were attributed to it.

The number of notifications of this disease is shown in the following table :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Total in 8 years.
Notifications ..	10	8	5	..	7	48	20	18	116
Deaths ..	7	6	3	..	3	8	13	9	49

A short analysis of the notifications of, and the deaths from this disease during 1926 shows the age incidence of attack and of decease :—

		Ages in years							Total
		0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	
Notification	1	4	8	5	..	18
Deaths	1	2	4	2	..	9

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, etc.

No notifications of this disease were received, but there was one death registered in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital as due to Meningococcal Meningitis.

Three notifications of Acute Poliomyelitis were received, and also one notification of Malaria which had been contracted abroad.

No notifications were received in regard to the following diseases :—Small-pox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing and Continued Fever, Dysentery, Trench Fever, and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

During the year, 78 cases of *Acute Primary Pneumonia* and 14 cases of *Acute Influenzal Pneumonia* were notified.

The deaths registered from all forms of Pneumonia numbered

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of specimens examined is given below :—

			Samples sent.	Re-sult positive.	Result negative
Typhoid Fever	...	...	16	3	13
Diphtheria	...	...	818	257	561
Phthisis	...	...	577	121	456
Syphilis	...	...	460	172	288
Gonorrhœa	...	...	99	80	19
Spirochetes	...	...	2	1	1
Others	...	...	8	2	6
Totals			1,980	636	1,344

Of the above specimens, 358 diphtheria swabs were sent from the City Hospital, and 204 Wassermann samples from the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

In ascertaining the freedom from infection of school children who had suffered from Diphtheria or been in contact with those who had, the School Nurses took 332 swabs.

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease have been notified in the City during the year, and it has not been necessary to open Pinley Small Pox Hospital for any outside cases.

Vaccination.

The following are the returns of the Vaccination Officer for the past six years :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths Unvaccinat'd	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinat'd	Percentage Vaccinated
1921	2716	246	250	2220	9·2
1922	2543	189	299	2055	11·7
1923	2421	149*	411	1862	16·9
1924	2354	177	476	1701	20·2
1925	2377	127	850	1400	35·75
1926	2377	156	594	1627	25·0

* One of the deaths related to a birth registered elsewhere.

Declarations made of
Conscientious Objection.

1921	...	...	...	2,030
1922	...	...	...	1,880
1923	...	...	...	1,342
1924	...	...	...	1,082
1925	...	...	...	1,338
1926	...	...	...	1,478

It will be seen that this community is largely an unvaccinated one.

In the year ended December 31st, 1926, there were 322 persons—other than children coming under the Act of 1867—who were vaccinated, and of these 120 were primary cases and 202 were re-vaccinations. (These figures relate only to the work of the Public Vaccinator).

SCHOOLS.

As, in this City, the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, the two annual reports are issued together, and some amount of repetition is thereby avoided. (See page 135).

Under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, the person in charge of any school or department of a school is required to notify to the Medical Officer of Health when it is stated that a scholar is suffering from an infectious disease. All known schools and departments of schools are supplied with stamped addressed forms for this purpose by your Public Health Committee, and on page 64 is given a table of the notifications received during the year.

Notifications received from Schools, 1926.

SCHOOL.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Mumps.	Ring-worm.	Miscellaneous	TOTALS.
Elementary Schools:										
Broad Street, Boys ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
" Girls ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Centaur Road, Boys..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Infants	132	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
Cheylesmore, Boys..	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	6
" Infants	36	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	39
Earlsdon, Mixed ..	1	4	26	..	..	..	4	..	2	37
" Infants ..	121	34	46	..	..	..	23	3	7	234
Edgewick, Mixed ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Infants ..	12	..	17	..	..	1	35	2	1	68
Folly Lane, Boys ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Girls ..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	15
" Infants ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	35
Fredk. Bird Sen., Boys	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
" Sen., Girls	12	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	1	22
" Jun., Boys	19	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	26
Holbrook Lane, Boys	6	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	9
" Girls	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
" Infants	30	..	43	..	3	..	36	..	..	111
John Gulson, Boys ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" Infants	71	14	40	..	3	..	24	1	3	15
Narrow Lane, Sen. ..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
" Jun. ..	85	8	33	..	2	3	16	2	9	15
Paradise ..	10	5	54	..	2	..	77	2	..	15
Radford, Sen. ..	22	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
" Jun. ..	22	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2
Red Lane, Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
" Infants ..	16	5	26	..	..	1	..	2	..	4
St. Peter's Junior ..	60	14	10	..	..	..	14	..	..	8
South Street, Girls ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" Infants	90	23	1	..	..	2	13	..	..	11
Spon Street, Boys ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
" Girls ..	17	..	47	..	..	..	8	..	..	6
" Infants	83	7	24	..	1	..	24	1	..	11
Stoke Council, Boys..	5	2	9	..	2	2	12	..	..	21
" Girls..	4	..	12	..	3	2	..	1	1	21
" Infants	48	34	70	..	6	2	30	8	1	111
Wheatley St., Boys ..	..	..	12	..	1	2	..	..	..	15
" Girls ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	4
" Infants	16	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
All Saints', Mixed ..	1	1	3	..	3	..	6	1	..	11
" Infants ..	11	2	1	..	1	..	13	..	..	28
Sacred Heart ..	27	8	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	30
St. John's, Senior ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" Junior ..	4	6	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	16
St. Mark's, Mixed ..	5	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	1	15
" Infants ..	9	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
St. Mary's, ..	20	..	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	27
St. Michael's, Boys ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
" Girls ..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
" Infants	18	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	23
St. Osburg's, Mixed..	2	..	2	..	..	1	5	..	..	10
Stoke C. of E. ..	33	7	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	44
Wheatley St., Special	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
Private Schools.										
Coventry Preparatory	12	..	3	..	..	..	22	..	..	37
" Girls School	9	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	13
TOTALS ..	1131	189	571	..	40	25	399	28	32	1775

No returns were received from the following:—

Elementary Schools:—Centaur Road Girls, Cheylesmore Girls, Frederick Bird Junior Girls, Little Red Lane Girls, South Street Boys, St. Elizabeth's, St. Osburg's Infants.

Secondary Schools:—Barr's Hill, Stoke Park, Junior Technical Institute, Bablake, King Henry V

Epidemic Influenza.

The deaths from this disease occurring during the year numbered 21.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.

Facilities for the cleansing and disinfecting of persons are provided at the Coventry Union, and by permission of the Guardians may be utilised by any infested persons.

A cleansing Centre is provided at the School Clinic for the use of children. Figures showing the extent to which this has been used are given on page 138.

The Council has adopted Sections 48 and 49 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which contain certain powers in relation to the cleansing of verminous persons. The Discharge Block at the City Hospital has been made available in this connection.

Death Rate from Infectious Diseases.

The deaths and death rate from the seven principal infectious diseases are set out in the table hereunder :—

		Notified.	Died.	Case Fatality per cent.
Small Pox	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	154	—	—
Diphtheria	...	95	5	5.2
Typhoid Fever	...	3	1	33.3
Measles	...	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	11	—
Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	1	—
			20	

This corresponds to a death rate of 0.15. The average for the previous ten years was 0.40. The proportion of this rate attributable to each of these diseases is shown hereafter, together with a comparative statement of the similar figures for the rest of the country (except in regard to Diarrhœa, in which case the figures give the number of deaths from this cause among children under two years of age per 1,000 births).

	Coventry	England and Wales.	105 Great Towns.	157 smaller Towns.
Small Pox	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.000	0.02	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria	0.037	0.07	0.10	0.06
Typhoid Fever	0.007	0.01	0.01	0.01
Measles	0.015	0.09	0.12	0.07
Whooping Cough	0.081	0.10	0.11	0.05
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. (See note above).	4.7*	8.7	11.8	6.6

*This figure is based on the deaths of children under two years from Diarrhoea (including thereunder deaths from diseases other than Epidemic Diarrhoea and Infective Enteritis), in order that the rate may be comparable with that for the rest of the country.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 193 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 49 new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis came to the notice of this Department.

There were 125 deaths registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 22 to other forms of Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.92 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and a rate of 1.08 for all forms of the disease.

The routine steps taken locally to combat this disease have been dealt with in previous reports.

In 20 instances (10 pulmonary and 10 non-pulmonary) deaths were registered in the City as due to this disease, although no notification had been received that the deceased were suffering from tuberculosis. Three inwardly transferable deaths, registered as due to this disease (2 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) also related to persons who had not been notified.

It will be seen that of the 147 persons dying from tuberculosis during the year, there were 23 in regard to whom this Department had no previous knowledge, *i.e.*, 15.6 per cent., or approximately one out of every six.

RETURN OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED IN 1926 UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Number of Notifications on Form A.															Number of Notifications on Form B.†					Number of Notifications on Form C.		
* Primary Notifications.															Total Notif-ications on Form A 14	Primary Notifications*				Total Notif-ications on Form B 19	Poor Law Institu-tions.	Sana-toria.
																Under 5 15	5 to 10 16	10 to 15 17	Total Primary Notifications 18			
Age Periods.		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications									
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13									
Pulmonary, Males		..	..	8	..	9	16	16	25	20	10	6	110	179	..	1	126			
,, Females		..	..	1	7	6	17	20	6	11	2	1	71	115	..	..	61	
Non-Pulmonary, Males..		1	4	5	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	16	1	..	..			
,, Females		1	1	5	1	4	4	3	..	1	1	1	22	26	..	..	1			

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included among the "pulmonary" returns only.
All notifications on Form D are disregarded in preparing this return.

* PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form A or on Form B, in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has been notified in the area is regarded as duplicate.

† A School Medical Inspector is required to notify on Form B all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not these have been previously notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form A in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these columns.

Col. 14. The object of this column is to show the extent to which duplicate notification of the same case occurs on Form A, and all notifications on Form A, whether duplicate or not, are included in this column.

Cols. 15-18. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form B, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications which have been made during the year on Form B, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area, or not, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in this column.

Col. 21. Only notifications on Form C made by the Medical Officers of Sanatoria, as defined in the Tuberculosis Regulations, are entered in this column.

Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 3rd January, 1926, to the 1st January, 1927, **otherwise** than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	9
Females ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Non-pulmonary Males ..	1	3	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	11
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
												68

Total new cases coming to notice from all sources { Pulmonary ... 193
Non-pulmonary ... 49

Of the 138 deaths registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis or occurring amongst notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis it would appear that :—

3	were notified	14	years	before	death
4	„	11	„	„	„
2	„	10	„	„	„
3	„	9	„	„	„
5	„	8	„	„	„
2	„	6	„	„	„
6	„	5	„	„	„
6	„	4	„	„	„
7	„	3	„	„	„
12	„	2	„	„	„
27	„	1	year	„	„
1	was	9	months	„	„
1	„	8	„	„	„
1	„	7	„	„	„
2	were	6	„	„	„
2	„	5	„	„	„
3	„	4	„	„	„
3	„	3	„	„	„
5	„	2	„	„	„
16	„	1	„	„	„
1	was	3	weeks	„	„
2	were	2	„	„	„
5	„	1	„	„	„
1	was	5	days	„	„
1	„	4	„	„	„
1	„	2	„	„	„
4	were	1	day	„	„

126

12 were taken from the Death Returns

138

From the table on page 70 it will be seen that of the 4,949 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis that have come to our notice since 1912, 1,935, or 39.1 per cent., have died; 1,054, or 21.3 per cent. have left the City or been lost sight of; and 1,960, or 39.6 per cent., are alive and on the register. From this it would appear that one person in every 69 in the City is a notified case of phthisis.

The following table shows the total number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which have come to our notice since 1912, the number of deaths yearly amongst those cases, the number of cases leaving the City or lost sight of, and the total number of cases remaining on the register.

Year	Number of Cases	DEATHS												Removals or Cases lost sight of	Number remaining in Reg.
		1912 to 1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Total Deaths		
1912	411	86	6	5	2	1	..	2	3	1	..	3	109	85	
1913	322	118	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	130	85	
1914	308	139	5	6	6	1	2	1	3	1	1	..	165	69	
1915	427	124	13	15	7	7	5	4	4	2	4	4	189	105	
1916	465	80	42	19	4	5	2	4	3	1	1	2	163	141	
1917	518	..	75	46	14	8	7	3	3	3	3	3	165	160	
1918	488	..	..	73	26	10	7	5	1	2	6	5	135	130	
1919	346	..	..	..	77	25	9	8	7	4	2	..	132	68	
1920	296	..	..	..	..	62	25	19	9	6	..	2	123	71	
1921	278	..	..	..	..	..	62	26	15	8	9	6	126	53	
1922	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	25	14	8	6	125	26	
1923	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	27	7	124	26	
1924	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	21	12	95	22	
1925	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	27	93	9	
1926	193*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	61	4	
Totals	4949	547	144	167	138	119	121	144	133	135	149	138†	1935	1054	1

* This number (193) is made up of:—

Notifications on Forms A. and B.	..	..	..	181
Information from death returns	..	..	..	10
Information from the lists of Transferable deaths	..	..	..	2

† This figure (138) includes 8 deaths amongst notified tuberculous patients, which were registered as due to some other disease, and five deaths of notified cases, which deaths subsequently were transferred elsewhere.

The following table is intended to show how many ex-sanatorium patients were known to be “remaining well” at the end of the year. It has been compiled since your Council first provided Sanatorium beds in 1909. It should furnish a valuable index of the permanence of the benefit derived from this form of treatment.

PATIENTS.

Year of Admission	No. Admitted.	Left Coventry, unable to trace.	Known to be Remaining well at end of year.													
			1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1924
1909	19	...	10	8	7	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1910	20	...	12	13	10	7	5	6	5	4	2	3	3	2	3	3
1911	23	4	...	15	16	12	9	11	9	9	6	6	4	4	4	3
1912	46	4	...	...	19	23	21	19	21	14	14	14	12	12	9	7
1913	60	17	...	...	...	33	38	35	30	26	26	20	19	24	17	15
1914	119	29	...	...	...	...	43	63	54	42	42	39	33	40	34	31
1915	139	20	...	...	...	...	...	86	81	81	71	62	52	58	48	48
1916	194	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	111	100	100	78	82	77	66
1917	179	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	97	84	74	84	79	58
1918	157	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	76	64	73	72	53
1919	127	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	50	57	56	45
1920	156	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	76	67	44
1921	149	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	66	52
1922	110	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	42
1923	147	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
1924	117	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1925	157	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1926	167	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2086															

There were 76 patients in Sanatoria on December 31st, 1926.

Out of the Total (574) remaining well at the end of the year, 537 are said to be at work or in the case of children, at School.

PHTHISIS DEATHS.

Occupations of Persons dying from Phthisis in 1926

MALES.	FEMALES.
Engineers:— Fitters 4 Toolmakers 2 Machinists 10 Labourers 9 Body Makers 7 Clerks 7 School Age 3 Sand Blowers 2 Printers 2 Cycle Workers 2 Motor Tester 1 Pattern Maker 1 Bricklayer 1 Motor Driver 1 Watchmaker 1 Pawnbroker 1 Coppersmith 1 Brazier 1 Artificial Silk Worker 1 Pedlar 1 Wood Worker 1 Sugar Boiler 1 Chemist 1 Plumber 1 Grocer 1 Furnaceman 1 Metal Spinner 1 Piano Tuner 1 Iron Fettler 1 Plater 1 Enameller 1 Polisher 1 Boot Repairer 1 Dairyman 1 Flying Officer 1 No occupation 2	Wives 25 No Occupation 6 Clerks 4 School Age.. .. 3 Examiner 2 Tailoress 2 Machinists.. .. 2 Textile Workers 2 Widow 1 Nurse 1 Press Worker 1 Factory Worker 1
75	50

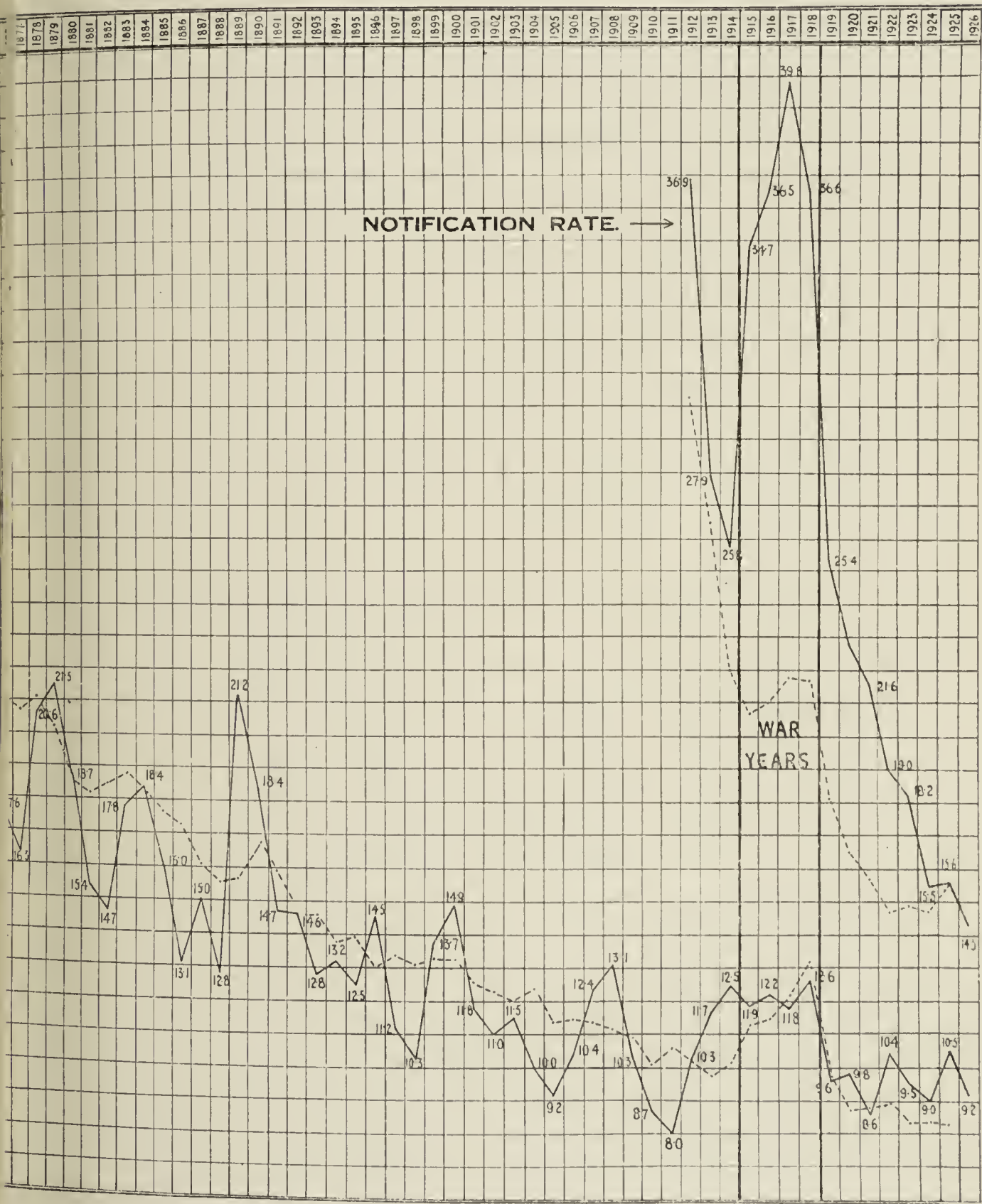
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE LAST 53 YEARS.

Year.	Esti- mated Popu- lation.	Phthisis.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Totals.	Tuber- culosis Death Rate.	Averages of Tuber- culosis Death Rates.
1874†	39,000	38	1.94	12	50	2.56	2.53
1875	39,446	83	2.14	34	117	2.96	
1876	39,890	70	1.76	22	92	2.30	
1877	40,344	66	1.63	29	95	2.35	
1878	40,778	84	2.06	13	97	2.37	
1879	41,222	89	2.15	22	111	2.68	2.15
1880	41,666	78	1.87	36	114	2.74	
1881	42,111	65	1.54	28	93	2.20	
1882	42,750	62	1.47	22	84	1.96	
1883	44,000	74	1.78	15	89	2.02	
1884	44,500	82	1.84	18	100	2.24	1.93
1885	45,000	72	1.60	16	88	1.74	
1886	45,500	60	1.31	13	73	1.60	
1887	46,500	70	1.50	25	95	2.04	
1888	47,500	61	1.28	15	76	1.60	
1889	48,500	103	2.12	11	114	2.33	1.82
1890	49,500	91	1.84	21	112	2.26	
1891	52,724	78	1.47	14	92	1.74	
1892	54,000	79	1.46	33	112	2.07	
1893	54,700	70	1.28	30	100	1.82	
1894	55,300	73	1.32	32	105	1.88	1.72
1895	56,000	70	1.25	27	97	1.73	
1896	59,151	86	1.45	19	105	1.78	
1897	61,234	69	1.12	33	102	1.66	
1898	61,555	64	1.03	28	92	1.49	
1899	61,796	85	1.37	29	114	1.84	1.51
1900	70,075	105	1.49	36	141	2.01	
1901	70,300	83	1.18	35	118	1.67	
1902	73,000	81	1.10	39	120	1.64	
1903	75,700	87	1.15	43	130	1.71	
1904	77,500	78	1.00	30	108	1.39	1.39
1905	81,000	75	0.92	29	104	1.28	
1906	83,900	88	1.04	40	128	1.51	
1907	87,000	108	1.24	42	150	1.72	
1908	91,000	120	1.31	41	161	1.76	
1909	93,500	97	1.03	37	134	1.43	1.38
1910	102,000	88	0.87	49	137	1.35	
1911	107,287	87	0.80	30	117	1.08	
1912	111,166	115	1.03	34	149	1.34	
1913	115,064	*135	1.17	41	176	1.52	
1914	119,003	149	1.25	31	180	1.51	1.15
1915	122,982	147	1.19	44	191	1.55	
1916	127,089	155	1.22	42	197	1.55	
1917	130,000	154	1.18	52	206	1.58	
1918	133,000	168	1.26	44	212	1.59	
1919	136,000	131	0.96	36	167	1.22	1.08
1920	130,000	128	0.98	32	160	1.23	
1921	128,205	*110	0.86	31	141	1.10	
1922	129,000	134	1.04	19	153	1.18	
1923	130,500	124	0.95	25	149	1.14	
1924	132,000	119	0.90	28	147	1.11	1.15
1925	133,500	141	1.05	24	165	1.23	
1926	135,000	125	0.92	22	147	1.08	

* If this table is compared with the corresponding table in previous Reports, it will be seen that the figures for the years 1913 to 1921 differ from those formerly given. This is due to the fact that deaths from miliary tuberculosis, which during those years were included under "phthisis," are now by international agreement, classified under "Other forms of tuberculosis," and the table has been altered accordingly.

† Half year only.

RATE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATH RATE FROM
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 POPULATION.



The dotted lines represent the rates for England and Wales.

Report by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Dr. J. McG. Williams reports as follows :—

“During 1926 the number of new Coventry patients examined at or in connection with the Dispensary in the Quadrant was 593, as compared with 541 in 1925 and 526 in 1924. Of the 593 patients examined, 542 attended the Dispensary and 51 were examined in their homes. The total attendances of Coventry patients at the Dispensary amounted to 2,889, and 62 home visits to old patients were made during the year. For convenience, the home visits to both old and new patients are counted as attendances at the Dispensary, making a total of 2,951 attendances. In 1925 the number of attendances was 2,846, and in 1924, 2,502.

The Dispensary is open on Tuesdays from 5 to 9 p.m., and on Fridays from 2 to 5 p.m., but patients can be seen on other days by appointment, and during the year the Dispensary was frequently open on other days for the examination of contacts and old patients.

There was no change in the personnel of the Joint Committee's Medical Staff during the year.

The Joint Tuberculosis Committee have 191 Sanatorium beds available in their own Sanatoria, 150 being at the Memorial Sanatorium, and 41 at Bramcote. In addition they have 35 Hospital beds available for patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The Joint Committee also send suitable cases to Colonies for treatment and training.

In my Report for 1925, I briefly referred to a Memorandum of the Ministry of Health which requires that new and more detailed returns be prepared and submitted to them each year. From a further Memorandum issued in October, 1926, the purpose of which is to explain points difficult of interpretation in the previous Memorandum, it would appear that in some areas the first Memorandum was not fully understood. The tables of returns, which have to be sent to the Ministry on or before the last day of February in each year, contain information concerning the whole of the Joint Committee's area, but as this Report deals with Coventry patients only, the relevant figures have been extracted from the returns and will be found in the appendix to this Report.

The following tables give the usual information about the Coventry patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's scheme :—

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Adults	Male	..	219	593	Pulmonary	..	132
	Female	..	186		Non-Pulmonary	..	12
Children	Male	..	94		Not Tuberculous	..	441
	Female	..	94		Doubtful	..	8
				593*			

* Including 2 transfers from other areas.

Two other patients were transferred from other areas, but failed to attend the Dispensary and are not included.

	On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1926.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1926.	Total.
Insured ..	1	2	3
Uninsured ..	3	3	6
			9

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful—under observation.
228	8	220	0

Contacts.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Over 15	38	57	95
Under 15	59	74	133

Attendances of Coventry Patients	...	2,951
Attendances of County Patients	...	1,216
		4,167

At the end of 1925, three doubtful cases were under observation; none of these patients were diagnosed as being tuberculous during 1926.

Stage of Disease (New Cases).

Tubercle Bacilli not present.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful under observa- tion.	Not Tuber- culous.	Total.
	Tubercle Bacilli present.			Bones and Joints	Abdom- inal	Other Organs	Peri- pheral Glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
	18*	22	48								44	8	1	1	2	8	441	593
132				12						

* Three patients had no sputum.

The 449 non-tuberculous and doubtful cases are not included in the following tables :—

Age Periods (New Cases).

0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	Over 60.	Total.
4	4	8	20	32	18	14	6	12	13	5	8	0	144

Condition of Teeth (New Cases).

Good, up to 4 Decayed.	More than 4 Decayed.	Pyorrhoea Alveolaris	Dentures, Partial or Complete.	Total.
70	24	18	32	144

Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).

Near Relative(s) Tuberculous.	Distant Relative(s) Tuberculous.	No Relatives Tuberculous.	Total.
54	20	70	144

Sputum Examination.—Five hundred and four (504) specimens of sputum were examined in the Laboratory at the Dispensary, and 263 were sent to the Lister Institute. The sputum of 114 of the 132 definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis contained tubercle bacilli, three patients had no sputum, and the sputum of fifteen patients was negative.

Institutional Treatment.—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and institutions made use of during the year is given in the following tables :—

10; special social service, 6; assistance to ex-soldiers in connection with pensions, 4; houses obtained, 3; coal tickets, 15; parcels from Mayor's Fund, 26; unable to help, 17.

The Tuberculosis Nurse made 440 visits to patients' homes, 49 of these being to discharged ex-service men; and the Health Visitors paid 2,302 such visits, of which 68 were to discharged soldiers and sailors.

Extra Nourishment.—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure must not exceed £2 per thousand of the population of the area. During the year the Committee provided extra nourishment to 30 Coventry patients. The Treasurer informs me that the sum of £557 11s. 9d. was spent on extra nourishment in Warwickshire and Coventry in 1926. In 1925 the amount spent was £348 13s. 9d. As a general rule, the Committee do not give grants of extra nourishment to patients whose total family income, after deducting the rent, exceeds 10/- per head per week.

Payment of Patients' Travelling Expenses.—The Joint Committee have power to pay the travelling expenses of necessitous patients between their homes and Dispensaries and Sanatoria. During 1926 the sum of 13/11d. was expended on Coventry patients for this purpose.

Sanocrysin.—In my last Annual Report I referred to the use of sanocrysin, a gold containing substance, in the treatment of tuberculosis. This preparation has been extensively used on the continent and is being tried experimentally in this country. From the summer of 1925 to the end of 1926, 50 patients were treated with sanocrysin at the Memorial Sanatorium, and 42 had completed their treatment at the end of 1926. It may be of interest briefly to review the results. In five cases the treatment was found to be unsuitable and was discontinued. Twenty two (22) patients showed definite improvement, six showed no improvement, three became worse, and six died. If the improvement which took place in the condition of 22 patients out of a total of 50 is lasting, it may I think be concluded that sanocrysin is of benefit in a certain proportion of cases. Years, however, must elapse before the final results can be judged with accuracy.

The following information relating to the incidence of an death rate from tuberculosis, and the provision made for th

treatment of the disease, may be of interest. The statistics are taken from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the year 1925.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 90,592 in 1915 to 81,437 in 1925, and the number of deaths registered from tuberculosis fell from 54,295 in 1915 to 40,387 in 1925. The fall of over 5,000 in the number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis is particularly striking, as during the ten years under review there has only been a decrease of 1,616 in the number of new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In England in 1925 there were in existence 428 Dispensaries provided by Local Authorities, and 55 Voluntary Dispensaries, all of them approved by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of tuberculosis, and the number of approved residential institutions was 474, providing 21,423 beds.

In 1922 the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Pensions introduced a scheme of vocational training for tuberculous ex-service men. The last of the training centres was closed in April, 1925. The number of trainees from the British Isles who passed through the training centres was 1,252, of whom 996 were resident in England. One hundred and six men were discharged from the training centres as clinically unsuited for training, that is, the disease was too advanced. Two hundred and fifty men failed to complete their courses for reasons other than medical, and some were discharged as suffering from other diseases. Five hundred and seventy-four trainees completed their training satisfactorily, and it was found in November, 1925, that 433 were fit for work, 126 had relapsed, and 15 were dead. A further analysis is made in the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health of the 170 men who were known to have made some attempt to follow the occupation in which they had been trained, and it was found that the number of men who materially benefited industrially from their courses of training does not exceed 70, *i.e.*, 7 per cent. of the 996 men admitted from England for training. On the whole, the results of the training are disappointing."

The salient features of the annual reports on the Memorial Sanatorium (by Dr. Heaf) and on Bramcote Sanatorium (by Dr. Williams) are set out on the following pages :—

I.—THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM.

Patients.—Statistics relating to admissions and discharges, stage of disease, and treatment administered during the year:—

TABLE I.

Warwickshire Patients.

			In Inst. on Jan. 1st. 1926	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Inst.	In Inst. on Dec. 31st 1926
No. of Patients	Adults	M.	34	74	75	2	31
		F.	22	47	39	1	29
	Chil- dren	M.	10	12	10	...	12
		F.	13	9	13	...	9
No. of Observation Cases	Adults	M.	...	2	2	...	..
		F.	...	1	1	...	...
	Chil- dren	M.	1	5	3	...	3
		F.	1	5	3	...	3
Total ...	...	...	81	155	146	3	87

Coventry Patients.

No. of Patients	Adults	M.	28	82	77	2	31
		F.	22	32	36	...	18
	Chil- dren	M.	4	6	5	1	4
		F.	6	3	7	...	2
No. of Observation Cases	Adults	M.	...	1	1	...	...
		F.	1	2	3	...	...
	Chil- dren	M.	...	3	...	...	3
		F.	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	61	130	129	3	59

TABLE II.

STAGES OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION

Warwickshire Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non- Pulmonary	Observation
19	13	44	50	14	9

Warwickshire Total 149

Coventry Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non- Pulmonary	Observation
18	10	60	35	5	4

Coventry Total 132

TABLE III.

Condition on Discharge.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

Quiescent.	Improved.	No material improvement.	Died.	Observation.
16	67	54	3	9

Warwickshire Total 149

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

12	83	30	3	4
----	----	----	---	---

Coventry Total 132

TABLE IV.

Duration of Stay.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1926, who had more than 12 months treatment							14
"	"	"	"	"	6-12	"	53
"	"	"	"	"	3-6	"	35
"	"	"	"	"	under 3	"	38
No. of observation cases discharged during 1926 who had under 1 weeks observation							3
"	"	"	"	"	more than 4	"	6
Total							149

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1926, who had more than 12 months treatment							14
"	"	"	"	"	6-12	"	41
"	"	"	"	"	3-6	"	46
"	"	"	"	"	under 3	"	27
No. of observation cases discharged during 1926 who had 1-2 weeks observation							1
"	"	"	"	"	2-4	"	1
"	"	"	"	"	more than 4	"	2
Total							132

Average duration of stay of Warwickshire patients 26.7 weeks.
 " " " Coventry " 24.8 "

Laboratory.—The total number of Sputum examinations made was 1,000. The total number of Pathological examinations made was 50. 17 animal inoculations were performed.

X-Ray Work.—The work in this department has increased, owing to the larger number of cases being treated by Collapse

Therapy, and the increasing importance of radiographic work both in diagnosis and in deciding the course of treatment to be adopted. During the year we have made:—

1,205 Screen examinations.

151 Photographs.

Treatment during the year:—

43	patients	have	been	treated	by	Artificial	Pneumo-Thorax.
50	"	"	"	"	"	Sanocrysin.	
7	"	"	"	"	"	both Sanocrysin and Pneumo-Thorax.	
3	"	"	"	"	"	Vaccines.	
13	"	"	"	"	"	Tuberculin.	
73	"	"	"	"	"	Artificial Sunlight	(33 adults, 40 children)

The past year has been one of progress in many directions. The establishment of the post of Clinical Assistant, the introduction of the training of Probationer Nurses, the provision of a Dental Room, the building of a new Stores, and the alterations which facilitate the nursing of bed cases, are some of the most important improvements.

In treatment we have continued the methods introduced in previous years, and are becoming more convinced of the value of Collapse Therapy. Further work has been done with Sanocrysin, and we find it a valuable addition to our pharmacopœia, having extended its use successfully to children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and confirmed the encouraging results previously obtained with a certain type of adult cases.

There has been a great call for treatment by Artificial Sunlight, and there seems to be no doubt of its value as a tonic which markedly improves the general condition of the patients. After their discharge, many patients who have had special treatment attend as out-patients. This enables them to return to their occupations and still continue the treatment. It also gives us a good guide as to the permanency of the benefit they have received during their stay at the Sanatorium.

Considerable expenditure has been incurred in order to effect these advances, but I feel confident that it will enable economies to be made in administration in the future, and also give greater opportunities for all of us to relieve the suffering of those placed under our care.

II.—BRAMCOTE SANATORIUM.

Patients.—The usual information concerning the admissions and discharges of patients, stage of disease, and the results of treatment, are given in the following tables:—

TABLE A.

	Warwickshire Patients				Coventry Patients				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
In the Sanatorium on 31st Dec., 1925..	11	9	..	..	12	6	..	..	23	15	..	..
Admitted during 1926	50	34	..	..	34	21	..	1	84	55	..	1
Discharged during 1926	20	17	..	..	14	12	..	..	34	29	..	..
Transferred to Memorial Sanatorium	12	8	..	..	11	7	..	..	23	15	..	..
Transferred to other Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	12	6	..	..	12	5	..	1	24	11	..	1
Remaining in Sanatorium, 31st Dec., 1926	17	12	..	..	9	3	..	..	26	15	..	..

TABLE B.

On Admission — Stage of Disease

PULMONARY—

Tubercle Bacilli minus

Tubercle Bacilli plus

Not Tuberculous

Total

	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.		
3	7	36	89	5	140

TABLE C.

Condition on Discharge	Duration of Treatment												Total
	Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			
	M	F	Ch.	M	F	Ch.	M	F	Ch.	M	F	Ch.	
Quiescent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved ..	20	14	..	17	6	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	63
No material improvement ..	10	9	..	7	9	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	38
Died in Bramcote	18	7	1	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	36

The average duration of stay, excluding patients transferred to the Memorial Sanatorium and other Institutions, was 14.92 weeks. The average length of treatment at Bramcote of the patients transferred was 11.96 weeks, and of those who died, the average duration of life in the Sanatorium was 11.52 weeks.

Dental Treatment.—Eleven patients received dental treatment during the year under review, at an estimated cost of £2 11s. od.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The free clinic established at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital has been continued, and the return of the work done in this department of the Hospital is set out in tabular form.

It will be seen that out of a total of 1,114 patients, 107, or 9.6 per cent., ceased to attend the clinic before their first course of treatment was completed, 12, or 1.0 per cent., ceased attendance after one or more courses but before completing treatment, and 30, or 2.7 per cent., did not attend for final tests, although they completed their treatment.

There are eighteen general practitioners qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes; and to these, 26 doses of Novarsenobillon, 34 doses of Stabilarsan, and 80 doses of Sulfarsenol have been supplied during the year.

Sixty-six specimens for the Wassermann Test, and 1 for the detection of Gonococci have been submitted by private practitioners.

Dr. Hawley, the Medical Officer in charge of this Department at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, kindly reports as follows :—

“ The number of new cases last year was 300, a slight increase over 1925, when there were 291 new cases. The new cases of Syphilis numbered 106, as against 121 last year, and there were 129 new cases of Gonorrhœa—an increase of 18 as compared with 1925.

It is gratifying to record that the percentage of patients keeping up their attendance has improved from 82.6 to 86.7, and the fact of being able to keep the 51 cases who make up this difference under treatment is reflected in the increased number of

out-patient attendance from 5,623 to 7,611. The number of 'patient days' also shews an increase from 1,004 in 1925 to 1,284.

The arsenobenzol compounds in use have included Stabil-arsan, Novarsenobillon, Sulfarsenol and Arseno-Argentum, and the doses required during the year have numbered 2,983 as against 1,639 last year.

The Pathological Laboratory at the Hospital has proved of assistance to this Department, and 109 specimens have been sent for examination."

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital during the year ended the 31st December, 1926.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Number of cases which at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	408	177	...	...	193	36	...	...	601	213
2a. Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time	52	54	...	...	113	16	47	18	212	88
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2a	460	231	...	...	306	52	47	18	813	301
2b. Number of cases included in Item 2a known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend— (a) before completing the first course of treatment for (b) after one or more courses, but before completion of treatment for (c) after completion of treatment but before final tests as to cure of	19	14	...	...	67	7	...	...	86	21
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	11	10	...	...	8	1	...	...	19	11
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
7. Out-patient attendances— (a) For individual attention by M.O. (b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, &c. ...	11	7	...	...	29	3	...	...	40	10
TOTAL ITEMS 3 4, 5 & 6...	410	195	...	...	198	41	...	...	608	236
7. Out-patient attendances— (a) For individual attention by M.O. (b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, &c. ...	460	231	...	...	306	52	...	...	766	283
TOTAL ITEMS 3 4, 5 & 6...	1210	1144	...	...	1027	56	103	139	2340	1339
7. Out-patient attendances— (a) For individual attention by M.O. (b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, &c. ...	1210	1144	...	...	3724	208	...	...	3724	208
TOTAL ATTENDANCES...	1210	1144	...	...	4751	264	103	139	6064	1547

out-patient attendance from 5,623 to 7,611. The number of 'patient days' also shews an increase from 1,004 in 1925 to 1,284.

The arsenobenzol compounds in use have included Stabil-arsan, Novarsenobillon, Sulfarsenol and Arseno-Argentum, and the doses required during the year have numbered 2,983 as against 1,639 last year.

The Pathological Laboratory at the Hospital has proved of assistance to this Department, and 109 specimens have been sent for examination."

V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

The work in connection with the local scheme under the above Act has continued as before.

The Minister of Health, by Order dated the 31st July, 1926, revoked the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations of 1914 and substituted for them the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations of 1926, which became operative on the 1st October, 1926. The principal change thereby introduced was that the duty of notifying cases of this disease now devolves solely on medical men, and midwives are not required to notify cases. The provision of skilled nursing and of hospital treatment when called for, was suggested by the Ministry, and arrangements are in course of completion to make these available. In the meantime 4 severe cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were sent to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, and the cost of their maintenance and treatment was borne by the Council.

At the same time the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, were issued, and these also became operative on the 1st October. These regulations extend compulsory notification to the condition of 'Puerperal Pyrexia,' which is defined as "any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as Puerperal Fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts), occurring in a woman within 21 days after child-birth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38 Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period." On the form of notification of these two diseases, the medical attendant is invited to state whether facilities are available for all necessary treatment or whether he desires (1) a second opinion on the case, (2) a bacteriological examination of the lochia or blood, (3) the patient's admission to hospital, or (4) the provision of a trained nurse. It follows, therefore, that all of these facilities must be available to meet any call that may be made, and at the time of writing (April, 1927) the Ministry of Health's approval had been received to the arrangements made for the provision of these services.

From the 1st October to the 30th December, 2 cases of Puerperal Fever and 7 of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, and

in connection with these 9 cases the following requests were made :—

- (a) One for a second opinion on the case.
- (b) One for a bacteriological examination of lochia.
- (c) One for the provision of a trained nurse.

The Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, became operative as to its 1st part (dealing with midwives) on the 4th August, 1926, and as to its 2nd part (dealing with Maternity Homes) on the 1st January, 1927.

Part 1 made several amendments to the provisions of the Midwives Acts of 1902 and 1918, and in particular tightened up the law relating to the practice of midwifery by unqualified persons.

Part 2 made it compulsory for all Maternity Homes to be registered with the local supervising authority. The local authorities were empowered to refuse registration if they were of the opinion that the applicants or the premises were unsuitable, and in addition they may make bye-laws regarding the records, etc., to be kept, and may authorise their officers to inspect such homes.

Miss Barratt, the Superintendent Health Visitor, supplies the following report concerning the number of visits, etc :—

“The number of first visits paid by the Health Visitors to the mothers after the birth of the baby numbered 1,957. These visits are paid after the midwife (or doctor) had ceased attending and are of value in assisting a mother to overcome difficulties that may arise when she resumes her household duties. The information collected on these visits was entered on a card, and a summary of the details appear on page 90.

Re-visits.—During the first twelve months, several re-visits are paid to the infant to watch its progress and correct any irregularities of diet. Small defects are noticed, and the mother is urged to seek medical advice without delay. After the child is twelve months old and until it is five years of age, a visit is paid about once a year, or more often if thought necessary. Re-visits numbering 5,736 were paid during the twelve months, and 9,414 visits to children between the ages of 1 to 5 years. If, however, the father of the infant is out of work, the mother is urged to apply for free milk either for herself as a nursing mother or for her child if artificially fed; unfortunately cases have

been found where the infant has been given unsuitable food because the mother acknowledged that she could not afford to buy milk.

Transferred Births.—The names and addresses of 210 infants and young children who have left the City have been notified to Medical Officers of Health of other areas, and 37 infants names have been notified as coming to live in the City. These transfers enable an early visit to be paid by a Health Visitor."

BIRTHS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1926. Total number, 1,957

	Totals.	Percentage.
Kind of feeding—		
(1) Entirely breast-fed	1618	82·7
(2) Hand and breast-fed	82	4·2
(3) Entirely hand fed	223	11·4
(4) Unclassified	34	1·7
Kind of food—(when hand-fed)—		
(1) Fresh cow's milk and water ...	125	41·0
(2) „ „ and barley water	45	14·7
(3) „ „ with Patent Foods	30	9·8
(4) Dried Milk	80	26·3
(5) Condensed Milk	22	7·2
(6) Biscuits, bread-sop, etc. ...	3	1·0
Mode of feeding —		
(1) Boat shaped bottle	289	94·7
(2) Long tube bottle	3	1·0
(3) B th ... ..	...	..
(4) Spoon	13	4·3
Class of house : rent—		
(1) Up to 5/-	98	5·0
(2) Above 5/- up to 8/-	505	25·8
(3) Above 8/-	1320	67·5
(4) Unclassified	34	1·7
Overcrowded Houses—		
More than two persons } No. of houses per bedroom	909	45·4
Not classified—		
Wrong address given, or removed, or death of baby before visit ...	34	1·7
Infants sleeping in cots	1199	61·3
Promises to get cots	232	11·8
Comforters used	457	23·3

Infant Consultation Centre.

The work of the Municipal Welfare Centre has continued uninterruptedly throughout the year except for one week at Whitsuntide, when the interior of the building was whitewashed and distempered. The centre is open five afternoons a week; and on Saturday mornings for the sale of dried milk only.

The attendance of mothers with infants has again increased, and at times the building is hardly large enough to cope with the numbers attending. The difficulty of not being able to regulate the attendances is largely due to the weather, for naturally the mothers prefer a fine day on which to visit the Centre.

Each mother, when she attends for the first time is given a small booklet entitled "To Mothers and Fathers"; she is also given a card with her baby's weight, and at the same time a duplicate is made out for filing purposes. A chart is started when the mother has attended a second time, and it is hoped that she will be able to visit regularly in order to know that her baby is progressing satisfactorily.

Various leaflets are given to the mothers concerning certain illnesses, *e.g.*, cancer, etc. According to the time of the year, or any epidemic prevailing, such as Influenza, Measles, etc., leaflets to suit the need are widely distributed. Other leaflets regarding infant feeding, weaning, or "How to increase the supply of breast-milk," are given to appropriate cases.

At the request of the Education Committee, girls between the ages of 13 and 14 years, who are selected to take a domestic science course at one of the Elementary Schools, each attend for one session at the Municipal Welfare Centre as part of their training; 141 girls attended the Centre during the year.

Under the rules of the Central Midwives' Board it is suggested that pupil-midwives attend a Welfare Centre during their training. Eight pupils attended for four sessions each from the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital or a private nursing home as part of this training as midwives.

The following figures show the number of attendances of mothers and babies at the Centre :—

Total number of individual cases attending ...	2,279
Total number of attendances of mothers with babies	22,810

(A mother and baby attending count as one.)

Average attendance per week	...	...	456
Total number of new babies attending during the year	...	...	1,145

DOCTOR'S CONSULTATIONS.

(These figures are included in the total above).

Total number of individual cases seen	...	741
Total number of consultations	...	1,440

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

Total number of individual cases attending	...	454
Total number of attendances of expectant mothers	...	677
Average attendances per week	...	13

The number increased to such an extent that the necessity for a second medical session per week became urgent, and the Committee's application to the Ministry of Health for their approval to such a course was made in November.

On the 9th December the approval was received, and from the 1st January, 1927, two medical sessions have been held each week.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

An ante-natal Clinic was held once a month at the Municipal Welfare Centre, Barracks Square, throughout the year. Dr. S. A. Ballantyne, a Gynæcological Specialist, attended, and held 271 consultations.

Of the 251 cases seen, 226 were maternity bed cases booked for the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, 8 were sent by midwives, 8 cases came of their own accord, 7 were maternity bed cases booked for the Gulson Road Hospital, and 2 were not pregnant.

The urine was tested in all cases.

There were 7 cases referred to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital for immediate treatment; of these, 4 were sent for a Wassermann test, 2 on account of a vaginal discharge, and 1 for albuminuria.

The following defects were found among the patients examined, viz. :—Varicose veins, 8; eczema, 3; hæmorrhoids, 1; and 1 flat pelvis.

Three letters were sent to private doctors or midwives concerning their patients.

The pelvic measurements of all primigravida and a few multipara who gave doubtful histories were taken, and the results are classified as follows :—

EXTERNAL CONJUGATE.

	23"	22"	21"	20"	19"	18"	17"	16"	15"
Cases 144	1	5	16	68	24	21	7	1	1

Total number of attendances at Dr. Ballantyne's

Ante-natal Clinic 271

Average number per session of the Ante-Natal

Clinic 22

The distribution of dried milk has continued during the year. It is satisfactory to find mothers, who, owing to improved circumstances are no longer eligible for free milk, becoming eager buyers of the food which has proved satisfactory for their children. The following table shews the distribution of dried milk, etc., in 1926. The total cost of this amounted to £2,188 14s. 2d., and the receipts for that portion which was sold came to £1,593 16s. 8d.

DRIED MILK, ETC., 1926.

	Stock in hand 31/12/25.	Purchas'd in 1926.	TOTAL.	Distributed in 1925.			Stock in hand 31/12/26
				Free.	Sold.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
ed Milk No. 1 ..	1,238	17,280	18,518	3,491	11,859	15,350	3,168
" " 2 ..	124	120	244	37	184	221	23
" " 3 ..	824	4,800	5,624	2,602	2,026	4,628	999*
" " 4 ..	159	1,512	1,671	601	883	1,484	187
TOTAL DRIED MILK..	2,345	23,712	26,057	6,731	14,952	21,683	4,377*
ats lbs.	114½	240	354½	..	301	301	51½†
ltine ½-lb. tins ..	475	5,376	5,851	601	4,149	4,750	1,100‡
lt & Oil, 1-lb. cartons	87	576	663	..	567	567	96

At stocktaking the following were noted :—

* A surplus of 3 packets. † A deficiency of 1 2-lb. bag. ‡ A deficiency of 1 tin.

Dental Treatment.

The facilities for dental treatment arranged in the previous year for mothers and small children have been made use of to a limited degree. Three nursing mothers have applied for extractions only, and three for extractions and full dentures; in the latter cases the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee contributed a portion of the cost. Three children under 3 years of age were sent for extractions.

Dental treatment for young children between the ages of 3 and 5 years has been continued at the School Clinic by the permission of the Education Committee. Twenty-eight children were sent from the Infant Welfare Centre and treated by the School Dentists, who report that the work involved was as follows :—

Referred for treatment	...	...	28
Actually treated	...	...	24
Treatment completed	...	...	18
Attendances	...	...	44
Fillings—temporary	...	...	10
Extractions	...	...	42
Local anæsthetic (times used)	...	...	28
Other operations	...	...	4

Convalescent Home Treatment for Mothers.

Convalescent home treatment was arranged for seven mothers who remained very poorly after their confinement. Four of them were sent for three weeks to St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington-on-Sea, and were able to take their babies with them; two went without their babies for three weeks to the Royal Alexandra Hospital and Convalescent Home, Rhyl, and one went to a small convalescent home at Taplow, Buckinghamshire, for two weeks. The health of the mothers in all the cases improved considerably as a result of the treatment.

Maternity Beds.

The arrangements with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital for beds in the Maternity Wards remained the same as in former years. Owing to the increased demand for maternity beds in institutions, arrangements were made early in the year with the Coventry Board of Guardians (with the approval of the

Ministry of Health) to send appropriate cases to the Gulson Road Hospital.

The following figures refer to maternity cases for both of the institutions. There were 56 cases waiting on the 1st January, 1926, and 251 were booked during the year. Of these 307 cases, 241 were admitted, 19 withdrew their applications, and 47 were carried forward to 1927. Of the 241 cases admitted, 230 went to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, the remaining 11 being sent to the Gulson Road Hospital.

The following table sets out the information concerning home conditions, etc., which was supplied by expectant mothers when applying for a maternity bed :—

Small house (2 rooms only)	...	...	...	...	6
In house, but no convenience: (overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	10
Unable to get adequate help in the house	...	...	...	...	25
Illness or for medical reasons	..	...	...	...	23
Living with relatives	...	...	...	...	37
In rooms, 1 bedroom and sharing sitting room	...	...	...	...	9
In lodgings: 1 combined room	...	...	...	...	57
„ 2 rooms	...	...	...	...	79
„ In Caravan	...	...	...	...	1
Husband lodging in one place and wife with her own mother					4

For these beds the Council paid the sum of £1,374 3s. od. during the year, and the contributions received amounted to £459 14s. 11d.

During the year, 56 expectant mothers applied for a maternity bed, but as they lived outside the city boundary they were informed that arrangements could not be made for them in the usual way. A letter giving the particulars of each of these cases was sent to the County Medical Officer of Health for Warwickshire.

Notification of Births Act.

During the year 464 notifications of live births occurring in their practices have been received from doctors, 1,686 from midwives, and 4 have been notified by parents; 24 still-births have been notified by doctors, and 49 by midwives, making a total of 2,227 notifications received relating to 2,158 actual births (2,089 live births and 69 still-births).

Of the total of 2,205 births registered, 2,008 were notified, or 94.6 per cent.

MIDWIVES' ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

Of the 54 midwives who notified their intention to practise in 1926, 3 have left the neighbourhood, 4 have taken one case, 7 have acted only as maternity nurses, and 2 have given up nursing, leaving at the end of the year 38 in actual practice. Three of the latter are *bona-fide*, i.e., untrained midwives.

During the year, 82 visits to midwives have been paid; 4 of them have been paid by the Health Visitors and 78 by the Superintendent Health Visitor; the former visits were regarding cases of infectious diseases, and the latter principally routine visits, when the midwives' bags were inspected, their books seen and signed.

With one exception, the bags of the midwives have been found to be kept in a very satisfactory state and do credit to the owners.

The figures show that 1,978 cases have been attended during the year; of these, 219 have occurred outside the City area, leaving 1,759 cases as having taken place in Coventry. Out of these, 374 have been doctors' cases, where a midwife has been in attendance as well. This leaves 1,385 cases attended by midwives out of the total number of births occurring within the City.

Only one cautionary letter was required during the year.

The following notifications have been received from midwives practising in the city, and the particulars classified as follows :—

(1) Artificial feeding	...	...	...	27
(2) Still-births	...	...	...	22
(3) Liability to be a source of infection	...			13
(4) Notifications of death	...	...	...	13

No forms of laying out the dead have been received.

(1) *Artificial feeding*.—Reasons given why artificial feeding was resorted to :—

Inability of mother to breast feed	...			12
Inverted nipples	...	...	...	5
At patients' request	...	...	...	3
Chronic chest trouble	...	...	...	2
Poverty of mothers' milk	...	...	...	2
Very feeble infant	...	...	...	1
Death of mother	...	...	...	1
By doctor's orders	...	...	...	1

(2) *Still-births*.—10 mascerated, 12 not mascerated.

PERIOD OF GESTATION.

6 months.	7 months.	8 months.	9 months.
3	5	3	11

PRESENTATION.

Vertex.	Cord.	Breech.	Foot.	Doubtful.
13	1	3	1	4

(3) *Liability to be a source of Infection* :—

Septicæmia	...	...	...	6
Pemphigus	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
Sepsis? Rise of temperature			...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1

(4) *Notification of Death*.—1 maternal death. 12 infants.

LENGTH OF LIFE OF INFANTS,

4 hrs.	8 hrs.	17 hrs.	20 hrs.	24 hrs.	2 days	4 days	5 days	7 days	8 days
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1

Medical aid forms sent in during the twelve months numbered 515. The causes for sending for medical help were as follows:—

<i>For the Mother.</i>				<i>For the Child.</i>			
During pregnancy:—				Inflammation of Eyes	...	...	76
Hæmorrhage	...	...	12	Debility or Feebleness	...	...	20
Excessive Sickness	...	...	4	Premature Infant...	...	...	16
Œdema	...	...	3	Rash	...	...	4
Doubtful Pregnancy	...	...	3	Convulsions	...	...	4
Albuminuria	...	...	3	Tongue-tied	...	...	4
Cloudy Urine	...	...	2	Deformity	...	...	3
Varicose Veins	...	...	2	Phimosis	...	...	3
Illness during Pregnancy	...	...	2	Jaundice	...	...	3
Rupture	...	...	1	Discharging Umbilicus	...	...	3
Eclampsia	...	...	1	Snuffles	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	1	Asphyxiated	...	...	2
During labour or the lying-in;—				Green Stools	...	...	1
Prolonged Labour	...	...	121	Hernia	...	...	1
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	76	Still-birth	...	...	1
Adherent Placenta and				Vomiting	...	...	1
Membranes	...	...	15	Other Causes	...	...	2
Breech Presentation	...	...	15				
Abortion or Miscarriage	...	...	14				
Premature Birth	...	...	12				
Illness of Mother	...	...	11				
Rise of Temperature	...	...	11				
Pain in Leg	...	...	10				
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	9				
Hæmorrhage	...	...	7				
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	5				
Uterine Inertia	...	...	4				
Mammary Abscess	...	...	4				
Varicose Veins	...	...	3				
Twin Birth	...	...	2				
Placenta Prævia	...	...	2				
Collapse	...	...	2				
Hydramnios	...	...	1				
Albuminuria	...	...	1				
Œdema	...	...	1				
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	1				
Pain in Abdomen	...	...	1				
Tumour	...	...	1				
Subinvolution of Uterus	...	...	1				
Rigid Cervix	...	...	1				
Purulent Discharge	...	...	1				
Rash	...	...	1				
Bronchitis	...	...	1				
Diarrhœa	...	...	1				
			Total				Total
			369				146

Puerperal Fever.

Thirteen cases of this disease were notified, and four deaths were registered as due to it.

The new regulations relating to the notification of this condition and of Puerperal Pyrexia are referred to on page 88.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There have been 25 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during 1926. As 21 of them were notified by doctors and 10 by midwives, it would appear that six have been notified by both.

Of the 25 cases, 23 are said to have made a total recovery, and 2 a partial recovery. Two of these cases were nursed in hospital, viz., at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital.

The importance of the notification of this condition lies in the fact that when it receives inadequate or late treatment, partial or total blindness is liable to result. A large proportion, probably more than one-third of the blindness existing is due to it. The condition is a form of inflammation on the surface of the eyes and lids, brought about by an infection contracted during birth from the passages of the mother. The worst cases are due to Gonorrhœa.

When present, it is highly important that treatment should be immediately available, or irremediable injury may result in the course of a few days. For the past fifteen years here, a preventive method has been adopted of inducing the midwives in *all cases* to drop a few drops of a silver solution (Protargol) into each eye of a newly-born child. This is quite harmless, and it is claimed has some effect in counteracting the effects of any infection that might be present.

Also, quite apart from the notification of this condition, midwives are compelled, under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, to notify to the local Supervising Authority the presence of any discharge, *however slight*, from a baby's eyes. We are thus enabled—through the agency of the Health Visitors—to ensure that medical treatment is advised.

It may be difficult to apportion the relative efficacy of these measures. But one thing is certain, and that is that it is now very uncommon—I might almost say very rare—for a case of complete blindness to be met with here due to this condition.

Measles.

Alleged cases to the number of 1,131 were notified by Head Teachers of Schools. Two deaths were registered as due to Measles, both being children under seven years.

Whooping Cough.

Notifications were received from Head Teachers of Schools as to 189 alleged cases of this disease occurring in the homes of children, and eleven deaths were recorded.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

One death was registered as due to Infective Enteritis; and nine to Gastro-enteritis. Of the total, 9 were under two years of age.

Still Births.

No system of *registration* of still-births exists in this country. Under the Notification of Births Act, still-births (after a certain period of gestation) are notifiable. During the year 26 cases were notified by medical men and 43 by midwives.

The Superintendent of the Cemeteries kindly furnishes me each month with a record of those that are buried at the Coventry Cemeteries; from these it appears that 68 bodies of infants said to have been still-born were buried in the Cemeteries during the year; of these, 48 were certified by medical men as having been still-born, and 20 by midwives. Five of these were born outside the City.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1908.

The Guardians are the local authority under Part I. of the above Act, which deals with the interests of boarded-out children under the age of seven.

On the advice of the Ministry of Health, and with the consent of the City Council, the Coventry Guardians, in 1923, appointed Miss Barratt as infant protection visitor under Part I. of this Act.

The following is the report on her work in this connection during 1926, which Miss Barratt has presented to the Guardians :—

“ On January 1st, 1926, there were 31 names of children on the visiting list carried forward from 1925, and 12 new cases were added during the twelve months, while 10 names were removed from the register either because the children had left the City or they no longer came under the Act.

When a child has removed from one foster-mother to another, a visit is paid shortly after the receipt of the notification to ascertain if the home is suitable and the necessary care and supervision is given to the child.

If, however, the child has removed to an address outside the city, the name and new address are sent at once to the Clerk to the Guardians, who notifies the fact to the Authority carrying out the duties of this Act where the child has been removed.

During the year, the foster-mothers, on the whole, have carried out their duties very creditably; with one exception, I may state that I have been quite satisfied with the condition of the home and with the care bestowed on the child. In the cases of very young infants I have been able to persuade the foster-mothers to bring the children to the Welfare Centre for weighing and advice. I have made 105 visits to the homes of these children during the year.

Altogether there have been 43 children on the visiting list during the year, while on December 31st 33 names remained on the list to be carried forward to 1927."

VI. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

Particulars of the staff of Inspectors, Health Visitors, etc., are set out on pages 4-5. The summary of the work of the Inspectors is set out on pages 36-42, and that of the work of the Health Visitors under the headings of their different duties is as follows :—

(1) Visits in regard to births. These have been spoken of under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare (page 89).

(2) Infectious Diseases. Visits, numbering 2,342 have been made in regard to infectious diseases; the greater proportion being in connection with Tuberculosis (2,302)

Of the remaining 40 visits, 24 were paid to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 6 to cases of Puerperal Fever, 2 to cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 5 to Encephalitis Lethargica, and 3 to Acute Poliomyelitis.

(3) Work in connection with the Midwives Acts is referred to on page 96.

(4) Other miscellaneous work. During the year 115 miscel-

cases no operation appeared to be necessary, and all of them recovered. The other 29 cases were admitted for isolation, and 26 of these satisfactorily recovered from the illness.

DISEASE.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1926	Admitted during 1926.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1927	Fatality per cent completed cases
CITY HOSPITAL.							
Scarlet Fever	61	159	220	189		31	..
Diphtheria	7	37	44	32	8	4	20 0
Tonsillitis (Admitted as Diphtheria)	..	5	5	5	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sick Staff	2	15	17	16	1	..	5.9
	70	216		242	9	35	3.5
	286		286	286			

CITY HOSPITAL—PARTICULARS OF DISTRICTS.

Area from which admitted.	Sick Staff.	DISEASES.	
		Total patients admitted.	
		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria
Coventry	15	138	105
Foleshill R.D. .. .. .	..	53	45
Coventry R.D. .. .. .	..	10	9
	15	201	159
	216		201

Piniey Small Pox Hospital.

It has not been necessary to open this Hospital during the year.

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The average period of stay of those patients who were admitted to the City Hospital was 48.6 days.

The maximum number of patients in the City Hospital at any time during the year was 70, and the minimum 12. The average throughout the year was 28.

The current expenses of the City Hospital (including capital charges) during the last financial year ending 31st March, 1926, amounted to £9,154 15s. 8d.; those for the Pinley Hospital to £803 7s. 11d.

During the same period the sum of £952 19s. od. was received on account of the admission of patients to the City Hospital from outside districts, etc., and £241 13s. od. for admissions to Pinley Hospital.

The current expenses of the two hospitals for the year ended 31st December, 1926, totalled £6,883 os. 4d. for the City Hospital, and £412 18s. 6d. for the Pinley Hospital.

For the City Hospital the sum above stated (£6,883 os. 4d.) for maintenance expenses, divided among the average number of patients, amounted to 91s. 7d. per head per week.

The average sum expended per week during the year for diet amounted to £24 2s. 5d.; this, divided among the average number of patients and boarded staff, amounts to 8s. 3.1d. each per week, or the cost of diet for each boarded person was 1s. 2.16d. per day.

Disinfecting and Ambulance Stations.

The following figures represent the work that has been done in connection with the Disinfecting and Ambulance Stations:—

Visits paid to houses where infectious disease was suspected or notified—980.

Patients removed to the City Hospital—151.

Houses disinfected by fumigation or spraying—362.

Articles disinfected by steam—3,128.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by steam, has been carried out when necessary.

Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary has been used on 44 occasions during the year.

Thirty-five of the bodies were brought in by the ambulance, five by the Police, and four by other persons.

The post-mortem room was used seventeen times.

The bodies of two still-born infants were brought in by the Police; and the particulars relating to the other forty-two bodies are as follows:—Sudden death, 22; suicide, 9; accidentally killed, 6; awaiting interment, 3; flying accident, 1; and found drowned, 1.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Information in a summarized form is asked for by the Ministry of Health under the following heads:—

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Council:—

(A) (1) *Fever.*

The City Isolation Hospital provided by the Council is situate in Stoney Stanton Road; built for 104 beds.

(2) *Small Pox.*

The Pinley Small Pox Hospital, provided by the Council, is situate in the Coventry Rural District just outside the City; built for 18 beds.

(B) (1) *Tuberculosis.*

Two sanatoria are provided by the Joint Tuberculosis Committee of Warwickshire and Coventry.

(a) Hertford Hill Sanatorium, situate at Hatton, in the Warwick Rural District; accommodation for 150 beds for men, women and children.

(b) Bramcote Sanatorium, situate in the Bulkington Urban District. This is used for advanced cases and has accommodation for 41 beds.

(2) *Maternity.*

No hospital or home is provided by the Council, but by agreement with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, beds in the Maternity Ward are at the call of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. There is a Maternity Ward also at the Gulson Road Institution.

(3) *Children.*

No provision is made by the Council, but there is a children's ward at the General Hospital, and the Guardians have a new Children's Ward.

(4) *Other.*

The general hospital for the City is the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, situate in Stoney Stanton Road. It is a voluntary institution and has accommodation for 275 beds.

The Gulson Road Hospital, provided by the Guardians, is situate in Gulson Road, and has accommodation for 336 beds.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children. Accommodation for any of these cases is available at the Gulson Road Institution.

Ambulance facilities.

The Council has provided,

- (a) Motor Ambulances and a van for infectious cases.
- (b) Motor ambulances for non-infectious cases and accidents.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Municipal Infant Welfare Centre is carried on at the Old Barracks Hospital, and includes an Ante-natal Clinic. No treatment is provided. (Further details appear on page 91).

There are four voluntary Infant Welfare Centres managed by a voluntary committee of ladies, and these are situate at Leicester Causeway, Bray's Lane, Lord Street and Spon End.

There are no Day Nurseries.

The School Clinic is situate in King Street and contains General Treatment, Dental, Eye, X-Ray and Cleansing Departments. (See School Medical Officer's Report).

The Central Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee is situate at 4, The Quadrant. It is fitted with an X-Ray Department. (See page 73).

The Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre is organised as part of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. (See page 84).

An Orthopædic Clinic is carried on at "Dunsmoor," Holyhead Road. It is a voluntary institution.

Public Health Officers. (See page 4).

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General.*

There are two nursing associations—the Coventry and District Nursing Association and the Foleshill Nursing Association. Private nurses are available if required.

(b) *For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc.*

By agreement with the City Council the home nursing of measles, German measles, and whooping cough is performed by the two Nursing Associations. A retaining fee is paid, £30 per annum to the Coventry Association, and £5 to the Foleshill Association, and in addition a fee of 1/- is paid for each house in which a case is attended and nursed. A return of all such cases attended is sent to the Medical Officer of Health. The arrangements for general home nursing in the City are in the hands of the two voluntary Nursing Associations.

Midwives.

The City Council does not employ practising midwives, not does it subsidize any.

The number of practising midwives in the City is 38, and some details of their work are given on page 96.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

Chemical examinations of water are carried out by the Chemist appointed by the Waterworks and Sewage Farm Committees, Mr. Cecil B. O. Jones; foods and drugs are submitted to the Public Analysts.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water and of milk are arranged for with the Birmingham University, and venereal diseases specimens are sent there also, some few being examined at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

Bacteriological examinations in aid of the diagnosis of infectious diseases are performed by the Lister Institute, the results of which for the year are shewn on page 62.

LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS (WITH DATES) IN FORCE IN THE CITY.

Local Acts.

The Coventry Corporation Act, 1900	...	Royal Assent, 6/8/1900
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1907	... „ „	2/8/1907
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1911	... „ „	2/6/1911
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1920	... „ „	4/8/1920
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1921	... „ „	17/8/1921

Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	...	1/1/1890
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	do.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	do.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	...	1/9/1894
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	3/4/1893
The Public Libraries Acts	...	1867
The Baths and Washhouses Acts	...	1846, 1847, 1878
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	...	1910
(Various parts).		
The Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts II., III., IV. and V.)	...	1/3/1926

Bye-Laws.

Common Lodging Houses	...	14/1/1851
Slaughter Houses	...	7/7/1859 and 26/4/1892
Nuisances	...	24/5/1859
Houses let in Lodgings	...	14/12/1885
Public Baths	...	9/11/1893
New Streets and Buildings...	...	16/6/1896
Employment of Children	...	30/4/1910
Offensive Trades	...	26/10/1920

Local Regulations.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	30/1/1900
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VII. OTHER SERVICES.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

The following is from the Annual Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee for the year 1926 :—

“ There have been 126 cases under consideration during the year.

Twenty-two new cases have been notified to the Local Authority, bringing the total number of cases notified under the Act to 131. Of these, 8 have died, 5 are in Asylums, 24 are in approved institutions, 1 is in a rescue home, 80 are under supervision in their own homes, 1 has left Coventry, and 5 have been

certified as lunatics and removed from the register; the remaining 7 were notified at the end of the year, and for the purpose of the Annual Return were shewn as 'not yet classified.'

Three fresh cases have been sent under orders to institutions during the year, and 3 other cases were awaiting removal to institutions where early vacancies had been promised. Five cases formerly detained under orders at the London Road Institution were transferred to other institutions.

On the 31st December the Committee was responsible for the maintenance of 19 defectives in the following institutions; the Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, 10; Whittington Hall, Chesterfield, 2; Worcester Poor Law Institution, 1; Walsham How Home, Walthamstow, 1; and Stapleton Poor Law Institution, Bristol, 5.

There are 6 other notified defectives in institutions as follows:—London Road Poor Law Institution, 2; Rampton State Institution, 2; Whittington Hall, 1; Rescue Home, 1; but these are not a charge upon the Committee.

Eighty 'statutory' cases and 20 'voluntary' cases have been under supervision in their own homes, and there are 7 statutory cases yet to be dealt with and classified.

Visits to the number of 251 have been paid to the homes of cases coming under the consideration of the Committee during the year.

The Board of Control withdrew their approval of the London Road Poor Law Institution on the 12th September, 1926, and of the 10 defectives there, 5 were transferred to other institutions and 5 were certified as lunatics and removed from the Register of Mental Defectives.

The orders of detention in regard to 4 defectives expired during the year and were renewed by the Board of Control for periods of 5 years in each case.

The cost of maintenance in three institutions where there are 17 Coventry defectives has increased during the year, and the average cost per head per week for those cases maintained by the Committee is now 24/—, as against 21/5 in January, 1926.

In the early part of the year figures were supplied to the Warwickshire County Mental Deficiency Act Committee in connection with the suggested scheme for a joint institution, but nothing further has been heard.

One of the defectives transferred from London Road Poor Law Institution to the Stapleton Poor Law Institution, Bristol, was found to be suffering from a recurrence of venereal disease, and her removal to the London Lock Hospital was authorised.

At the November Warwick Assizes a Coventry woman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on a charge of concealment of birth, and the Judge suggested she should be reported to the Home Secretary with a view to her being dealt with as a mental defective under Section 9 of the Act. This was done, and a vacancy has since been obtained for her at the Devonport Poor Law Institution.

The question of guardianship has been under consideration in connection with a recommendation that a Coventry defective in the Midland Counties' Institution, Knowle, should be transferred to guardianship. The matter is still under discussion.

The case of the post-encephalitis lethargica defective detained in Hatton Mental Hospital, and discussed in the last report, was under consideration until the 30th October. Of 18 institutions applied to, only one would accept her, and in that case the fee was prohibitive. Finally a vacancy was obtained for her at the West Park Mental Hospital, Epsom, a London County Council Institution where special arrangements had been made for such cases. On applying to the Board of Control to authorise the transfer of the case, the Board, after pressing the Committee for over a year to deal with the case as a mental defective under the Mental Deficiency Act, wrote that: '. A decision as to the desirability of the proposal is one for the Visiting Committee of the Warwickshire Mental Hospital, and in the event of their deciding upon the transfer the patient would remain certified as a person of unsound mind under the Lunacy Acts.'

In November, 1925, the Board of Control requested the completion and return of a lengthy questionnaire, which was in effect a detailed enquiry into the local administration of the Act.

In October, 1926, the Board of Control, as a result of their examination of the information supplied, submitted certain suggestions, which are now receiving consideration."

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The local administration of the work under this Act has been delegated by the Council to the Coventry Society for the Blind

who carry out all the duties prescribed, except that relating to home workers. These are employed under the supervision of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

In connection with the blind home workers the Local Authority paid the Birmingham Institution at the rate of £14 7s. od. per worker for the year ending March 31st, 1926. Since that date the payment has been on the basis of grant for grant with the amount paid by the Ministry of Health, which has increased the amount payable to £20 per worker per annum. On December 31st there were 9 blind home workers—one having died during the year, and one having been included and approved from the 1st November. The Institution provides these workers with material at cost price, and when necessary arranges to dispose of their finished articles; it augments their earnings up to a maximum amount of 10/- per week—the lower the earning the more augmentation is paid according to a definite scale.

An annual donation is made to the National Library for the Blind, based on the number of blind persons in the City able to benefit from the Library's books. Braille publications are now available through the Central Public Library.

The Coventry Society for the Blind had 89 persons on the Register of Blind in the City on the 31st December, 1926, and the grant made to the Society by the Local Authority for the twelve months ended the 31st March, 1926, amounted to £83 1s. 7d. The increase of this amount is now under consideration.

There is a local depôt for the sale of articles produced by the blind.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RETURN CONCERNING BLIND PERSONS ON THE
REGISTER OF THE COVENTRY SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AT DECEMBER 31st,

TABLE I. Number of Blind Persons on Register (In age groups.)

Age periods.									Total	
0—5	5—16	16—21	21—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & over	M.	F.
M. F.	M. F. 2 4	M. F. 1 3	M. F. 4 ..	M. F. 7 2	M. F. 8 7	M. F. 7 5	M. F. 4 14	M. F. 6 15	39	50

TABLE II.—Age incidence of Blindness amongst those on Register.

Age periods.										Total
0—1	1—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & over	Total
M. F. 11 6	M. F. 2 6	M. F. 1 1	M. F. 5 3	M. F. 2 3	M. F. 3 4	M. F. 7 9	M. F. .. 7	M. F. 8 6	M. F.	50

TABLE III.—Employment of Blind Persons (Age 16 and over.)

Employed			Trained but Unemployed			Under Training			No training but trainable			Unemployable			Total
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Total
16	4	20	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	42	62	37

TABLE III. (a.)—Occupations of those employed.

Tuners	..	..	..	..	4	Basket and Cane Workers	..
Boot Repairers	..	..	..	..	3	Labourer	..
Knitters	..	..	..	..	3	Mat Maker	..
Head Phone Testers	..	..	..	..	2	Upholsterer	..
Typists	..	..	..	..	2	Journalist	..

TABLE IV.—Physically and Mentally Defective Blind Persons.

Mentally defective (a).			Physically defective (b).			Deaf (c).			Combinations of a. b. and c.			Total	
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	Nil.			3	6

TABLE V.—School Age period (5-16) According to Mental or Physical condition.

Normal			Mentally defective			Physically defective			Deaf	Total	Total defectives	Percentage
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.				
1	3	4	1	1	2	Nil.			Nil.	6	2	

The Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926, came into force on the 15th December, and under its provisions blind persons whose names are on the Register of the Blind can obtain a certificate to that effect which enables them to obtain from the Post Office free of charge a licence to operate a wireless receiving set.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health's Circular (No. 120), an inspection of the sanitary conditions of the sixteen theatres, music halls and places of public entertainment in the district has been made, and reports submitted to the Public Health and Watch Committees.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Martin, Inspector under these Acts, reports as follows :—

“No outbreaks of Glanders or Anthrax were recorded during the year. One outbreak of Parasitic Mange was notified. The usual detention and isolation notices were issued, and the premises disinfected in accordance with the requirements of the Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—No outbreak of this disease occurred in the City. Except for a short period during the early autumn, Coventry was free from restrictions in respect to this disease, and during this period it was necessary for the Health Department to issue 447 licences for the movement of fat cattle for slaughter only.

Swine Fever.—One outbreak of this disease was confirmed on premises in the occupation of a pig dealer. The premises were placed under movement restrictions in accordance with the Swine Fever Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture, and remained under restrictions at the close of the year.

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS (RECORDS) ORDER (1925).

This order, which came into operation on 1st February, 1926, has for its object the provision of a ready means of tracing

animals which may have been in contact with diseased or suspected animals. The order requires a record, with certain exceptions, to be kept in a specified form, by any person who moves cattle, sheep or pigs to or from premises. It will be necessary for inspections to be made from time to time, in order to ascertain if the requirements of the Order are complied with. Copies of the Order were addressed to farmers, butchers, dealers, and others concerned.

MARKETS, SALES AND FAIRS ORDER, 1925.

The periodical cleansing and disinfecting of the Market and Sale Yard has been carried out in the manner prescribed by order of the Ministry, and no case of any of the scheduled diseases has been observed by the Veterinary Inspector in attendance."

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1906.

Six samples of barley meal were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst. Three were certified to be of good quality, and three were found to be unsatisfactory, viz. :—One sample contained about 5 per cent. of oats; another contained about 10 per cent. of pea or bean meal, and the third appeared to be a mixture of seeds.

These were informal samples obtained from small shopkeepers, and in each case the shopkeeper was cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Mr. Martin, the Executive Officer under this Act, reports as follows :—

No. of rat-infested premises under observation, December, 1925	...	...	...	...	62
„ „ complaints received during the year	...	...	...	...	85
„ „ visits	...	...	...	...	85
„ „ re-visits	...	...	...	...	43 ¹
„ „ poison baits laid by the Staff of the Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	50
„ „ tins of poison supplied to occupiers of premises	...	...	...	...	43 ²
„ „ instances where smoke and sulphur were applied to rat runs	...	...	...	...	18

No. of notices sent requiring premises to be made rat proof	23
„ „ rat runs from defective drains sealed up and defects in drains remedied	26
„ „ cases where some improvement was reported ...	33
„ „ instances where, on subsequent inspection, premises were reported to be free from rats	32
„ „ rat-infested premises under observation at the close of the year	115
„ „ carcasses or tails of rats for which awards were paid at the Refuse Destructor	6,436

VIII. HOUSING.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As in the year 1925 it has again not been possible to put into operation the sections of the Housing Acts relating to the closure of unfit houses, owing to the absence of alternative accommodation for displaced tenants.

The usual re-inspection was made during the year of all houses which, since the passing of the Act of 1909, had been converted from back-to-back to through-ventilated houses, and it is satisfactory to report that, without exception, the houses were properly occupied as through-ventilated houses.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 & 1925.

The following Table summarises the action which was taken under this Act, and the results which have followed:—

Year.	Houses inspected by Housing Inspector.	Number of representations made to Local Authority, with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Houses considered by Local Authority.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of dwelling-houses in which the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of dwelling-houses, which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.	Number of Closing Orders rescinded.	Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed.	Number of Demolition Orders made.	Number of Houses Demolished.
1910	24	24	24	24	1	4	5	..	1	2
1911	212	114	114	92	..	5	..	3	3	7
1912	44	107	107	29	11	34	34	2	36	21
1913	91	107	107	87	47	10	..	..	10	50
1914	116	91	91	54	17	16	15	..	19	38
1915	25	20	20	20	..	25	16	..	7	21
1916	2	2	2	..	..	13	13	..	..	6
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1919	33	33	33	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	547	498	498	309	76	107	83	5	76	166

Of the 166 houses demolished, 76 were pulled down after Demolition Orders had been made; and in the remaining 90 cases, although Closing Orders had been made, Demolition Orders were uncalled for since the houses were razed for other purposes, viz. (1) For the improvement of adjoining houses; (2) To clear the site for new buildings, and (3) For Factory extensions. In each case, however, demolition was the result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

The City Engineer kindly provides the following information :—

PLANS APPROVED.										
Year ending 30th Nov.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1902	556	29	53	66	0	0	0	0	10	714
1903	810	16	95	68	1	0	0	1	4	995
1904	535	26	80	56	3	0	0	0	16	716
1905	523	33	69	50	1	0	0	1	8	685
1906	1116	55	45	64	4	0	1	2	26	1313
1907	1275	70	45	105	1	0	1	4*	35	1536
1908	1084	16	42	94	2	1	1	0	17	1257
1909	1030	40	54	111	1	1	0	2	4	1243
1910	1205	34	62	141	2	0	1	2	30	1477
1911	1386	40	62	147	8	0	0	2	5	1650
1912	622	69	102	140	3*	0	0	3*	16	955
1913	1236	75	98	113	7	0	0	1	15	1545
1914	1189	43	91	118	2	1	0	4*	3	1451
1915	510	77	46	119	2*	2	0	0	6	762
1916	163	75	55	86	1	0	0	0	2	382
1917	287	69	34	46	3	0	0	0	8	447
1918	71	41	27	50	0	0	0	0	0	189
1919	126	63	54	272	2*	0	0	0	1	518
1920	686	55	55	308	0	0	0	0	2	1106
1921	36	20	34	122	0	0	0	6	0	218
1922	127	27	51	141	1	0	1	0	1	349
1923	408	39	42	121	0	1	0	1	3	615
1924	539	23	32	246	0	0	0	2	2	844
1925	1159	33	49	203	1	0	0	1	3	1449
1926	†1037	21	61	205	0	0	0	0	40	1364
BUILDINGS COMPLETED.										
1902	403	18	19	21	0	0	0	0	6	467
1903	622	15	34	8	2	0	0	0	6	687
1904	671	13	39	21	0	0	0	2*	0	746
1905	378	14	14	11	2	0	0	1	6	426
1906	728	34	7	16	2	0	0	2	13	802
1907	1010	48	20	32	2	0	0	1	18	1131
1908	1188	26	21	44	2	0	2	1	7	1291
1909	1169	33	28	49	5	0	0	1	14	1298
1910	959	45	20	61	2	0	0	0	13	1100
1911	1211	39	46	66	4	1	0	4*	19	1390
1912	894	67	53	99	2	0	0	0	5	1120
1913	838	67	60	80	12	0	0	4*	10	1071
1914	927	32	56	82	1	2*	0	1	14	1115
1915	785	46	50	85	2*	0	0	1	7	976
1916	418	49	27	26	2	1	0	1	8	532
1917	176	62	24	19	1	0	0	0	3	285
1918	251	29	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	294
1919	125	42	21	83	1	0	0	0	0	272
1920	277	55	27	103	0	0	0	0	6	468
1921	367	22	11	52	0	0	0	6	9	467
1922	223	11	20	85	1	0	0	1*	7	348
1923	122	15	25	131	0	0	1	0	5	299
1924	324	16	20	206	0	0	2	1	4	573
1925	536	13	31	134	0	1	0	1	30	746
1926	†877	20	51	176	0	0	0	1	21	1146

† Of the 1037 houses for which plans have been approved, 350 are for the Corporation Housing Scheme and 687 for Private Enterprise.

† Of the 877 houses completed, 263 were erected by the Council as part of the Corporation Housing Scheme and 614 by Private Enterprise.

* Includes additions.

The Housing Director kindly provides the following information concerning new houses :—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	932
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—						
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	286
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	585

The following information is supplied at the request of the Ministry of Health :—

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,119
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	507

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit, in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	425
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

- (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied *73
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—
- (a) By owners 59
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

* This figure represents actual structural alterations to houses and does not include matters dealt with merely as nuisances.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | } No action taken under these Sections owing to the absence of alternative accommodation for displaced tenants. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... .. | |
| (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | |

I am appending to this Report an extended schedule of the ages at, and causes of deaths, the Annual Returns (on Tables I. and II.) of the work of the Tuberculosis Officer, and my Annual Report as School Medical Officer.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SNELL,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Council House,
Coventry.

May 31st, 1927.

EXTENDED SCHEDULE OF AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH, YEAR 1926.

* Only those causes under which deaths were registered during the year are given in this Table.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Ages.													85 and upwards.	
					0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75		75 to 85
1-42	I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.																		
1	Enteric Fever ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	(a) Typhoid Fever ..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Measles ..	11	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Whooping Cough ..	5	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Diphtheria ..					..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Influenza ..																		
	1. With pneumonic complications ..	9	7	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	..
	(a) { 2. With other pulmonary complications ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	(b) { 1. With non-pulmonary complications ..	9	6	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..
	(b) { 2. Without stated complication ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Erysipelas ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Encephalitis lethargica ..	9	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Meningococcal meningitis ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31-37	TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms).																		
31	Respiratory system ..	125	75	50	2	4	11	22	27	24	21	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
32	Nervous system ..	7	5	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Intestines and peritoneum ..	7	6	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Vertebral column ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Other Organs ..																		
	(c) Lymphatic system (abdominal glands excepted)	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(d) Genito-urinary system ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Others in 36 ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Disseminated tuberculosis ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Chronic or unstated ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Syphilis ..																		
41	Purulent infection, septicæmia ..																		
	(2) Other forms ..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CANCER - continued.

44	Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, liver and annexa ..	42	25	17	..	..	..	1	..	2	6	8	8	13	4	..
45	Peritoneum, intestines & rectum ..	37	23	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8	8	10	2	1
46	Female genital organs ..	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	3	3	3	..
47	Breast ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	3	2	..
48	Skin ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
49	Other or unspecified organs ..	22	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	5	3	3	..
50	Tumours not returned as malignant (brain and female genital organs excepted) ..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
51	Rheumatic fever ..	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Chronic rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, gout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(1) Chronic rheumatism, chronic arthritis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
	(2) Rheumatoid & osteo-arthritis ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	(3) Gout ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	1	1	..
57	Diabetes ..	13	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	..
58	Anæmia, Chlorosis ..	..	2	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	..
	(a) Pernicious anæmia ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Diseases of the thyroid gland ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	(a) Exophthalmic goitre ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
63	Diseases of the adrenals ..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..
66	Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.																
70	Encephalitis ..	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(1) Cerebral abscess ..	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Meningitis ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
72	Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxy ..	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	4	..	1
73	Other diseases of the spinal cord ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy, etc ..	51	25	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	10	5	23	4	1
	(1. Cerebral hæmorrhage, so returned ..	18	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	7	3	3
	(2. Apoplexy, lesion unstated ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	(b) { 1. Cerebral embolism ..	10	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..
	2. Cerebral thrombosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Ages.														
					0 to 1	to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85 and upwards	
75	Paralysis of unstated origin ..	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	..
	(a) Hemiplegia ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
76	(b) Other forms of paralysis ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
77	General paralysis of the insane ..	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
78	Other forms of insanity ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
79-80	Epilepsy ..	13	3	10	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Hysteria and neuritis ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other diseases of the nervous system ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..
	(2) Cerebral tumour ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(4) Paralysis agitans ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(5) Other diseases included under 84 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
86	Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid sinus ..	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(1) Diseases of the mastoid sinus ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(2) Diseases of the ear ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87-96	IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.																		
87-90	HEART DISEASE.	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Pericarditis ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Acute endocarditis and myocarditis ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(1) Infective endocarditis ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Other acute endocarditis ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
89	Angina pectoris ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Other diseases of the heart ..	26	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	(1) Aortic valve disease ..				..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	6	5	..
	(2) Mitral valve disease ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(3) Aortic and mitral valve disease ..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	(5) Pulmonary Heart Disease ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

	61	34	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	6	6	19	14	3
HEART DISEASE - continued.																	
(7) Other or unspecified myo- cardial disease	61	34	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	6	6	19	14	3
(8) Disordered action of the heart	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
(9) Heart disease (undefined)	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	6	3	..
Diseases of the arteries	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Aneurism																	
(b) Arterio-sclerosis																	
(1) With record of cerebral vascular lesion	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1
(2) Without record of cerebral vascular lesion	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	3	2
Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral)	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
V. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																	
Diseases of the larynx				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Laryngismus stridulus	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Acute	17	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	6	1
(b) Chronic	47	36	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	25	8	4
(c) and (d) Not stated whether acute or chronic	44	26	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	3	14	8	3
PNEUMONIA (all forms).																	
Broncho-pneumonia	21	13	8	7	3	1	2	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia																	
(a) Lobar	17	13	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	3	2	4	2	..	..
(b) Not otherwise defined	15	9	6	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	3	5	..	1	..	..	..
Pleurisy																	
(1) Empyema	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Other pleurisy	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Congestion and hæmorrhagic in- farct of lung	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Asthma	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Ages.															85 and upwards.
					0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85		
108-127	VI. Diseases of the Digestive System.																			
108	Diseases of the buccal cavity and annexa	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	(1) <i>Diseases of the teeth and gums</i>																			
	Diseases of the pharynx & tonsils																			
	(1) <i>Tonsillitis, etc , adenoid vegetations...</i>	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum																			
	(a) <i>Ulcer of the stomach</i> ..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
	(b) <i>Ulcer of the duodenum</i> ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Other diseases of the stomach ..																			
	(1) <i>Inflammation of the stomach</i>	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
113-114	Diarrhoea and enteritis ..																			
	(1) <i>Ulceration of the Intestines...</i>	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(2) <i>Colitis ..</i>	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(3) <i>Other diseases included under 113-114</i>	10	7	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
117	Appendicitis and typhlitis ..	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	Hernia, intestinal obstruction ..																			
	(a) <i>Hernia ..</i>	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
	(b) <i>Intestinal obstruction</i> ..	10	9	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
120	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
122	Cirrhosis of the liver ..																			
	(b) <i>Not returned as alcoholic</i> ..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..
123	Biliary calculi ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
124	Other diseases of the liver ..	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	..	..
126	Peritonitis of unstated origin ..	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
127	Other diseases of the digestive system	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
128-142	VII. Non-Puerperal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.																			
128	Acute nephritis (including unspecified under 10 years of age)	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	..
131	Other diseases of the kidneys and ..																			

HEART DISEASE - continued.

HEART DISEASE - continued.																			
	(7) Other or unspecified myocardial disease	61	34	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	6	6	19	14	3
	(8) Disordered action of the heart	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(9) Heart disease (undefined)	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	6	3	..
91	Diseases of the arteries	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Aneurism																		
	(b) Arterio-sclerosis																		
	(1) With record of cerebral vascular lesion	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1
	(2) Without record of cerebral vascular lesion	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	3	2
92	Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral)	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
97-107	V. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																		
98	Diseases of the larynx																		
	(1) <i>Laryngismus stridulus</i>	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Bronchitis																		
	(a) Acute	17	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	6	6	1
	(b) Chronic	47	36	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	5	25	8	4
	(c) and (d) Not stated whether acute or chronic	44	26	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	3	14	8	3
100-101	PNEUMONIA (all forms).																		
100	Broncho-pneumonia	21	13	8	7	3	1	..	2	..	1	2	3	3	1	..	..	1	..
101	Pneumonia																		
	(a) Lobar	17	13	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	3	3	2	4	2	..	..
	(b) Not otherwise defined	15	9	6	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	3	5	5	..	1	..	..	..
102	Pleurisy																		
	(1) <i>Empyema</i>	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Other pleurisy	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
103	Congestion and hæmorrhagic infarct of lung	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
105	Asthma	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE I.
Annual Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary
during the year 1926.

DIAGNOSIS.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total		
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Ch
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
A. NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—											
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	63	50	2	2	..	5	4	3	68	55	1
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	23	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	51	1
B. CONTACTS examined during the year:—											
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	47	5
C. CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—											
(a) Cured	71	31	6	..	1	2	1	2	72	33	
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	131	8
D. NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:—											
(a) Diagnosis completed ..	339	165	17	26	17	11	16	12	356	176	3
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	
1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	669										
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	30										
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	12										
4. Died during the year	104										
5. Number of observation cases under A and B above, in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	54										
6. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	5										
7. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	2889										
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for:—											
(a) "Light" treatment	(a) 13										
(b) Other special forms of treatment.. .. .	(b) 85										
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary.. ..	*60										
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—											
(a) At Homes of Applicants	5										
(b) Otherwise											
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes.. ..											
12. Number of visits by Nurses Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes											
13. Number of:—											
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined	7										
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	5										
14. Number of Insured Persons Dispensary Register on the 31st December	4										
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	1										
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured persons											
(a) Form G.P.17	1										
(b) Form G.P.36	1										

* 2 Dispensary patients. 58 patients while in Sanatoria.

TABLE II.

showing the immediate results of treatment of Tuberculosis patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1926.

[illegible]

TABLE III.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				PREVIOUS TO 1926.					1926.				
				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus.			
					Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus)
ALIVE.	Discharged as Cured.	Adults	M.	66	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chil- dren	M.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Di-ease Arrested.	Adults	M.	42	20	11	2	33	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	29	6	1	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
		Chil- dren	M.	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disease not Arrested.	Adults	M.	18	22	55	23	100	6	13	24	15	52
			F.	6	9	15	7	31	6	11	16	10	37
		Chil- dren	M.	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
			F.	5	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
DEAD.	Adults	M.	2	6	18	18	42	1	2	3	11	16	
		F.	2	3	11	14	28	1	0	1	5	6	
	Chil- dren	M.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
		F.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register.				12	2	2	2	6	0	0	0	1	1
Condition not ascertained				100	16	13	10	39	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS				342	88	131	79	298	18	26	45	44	115

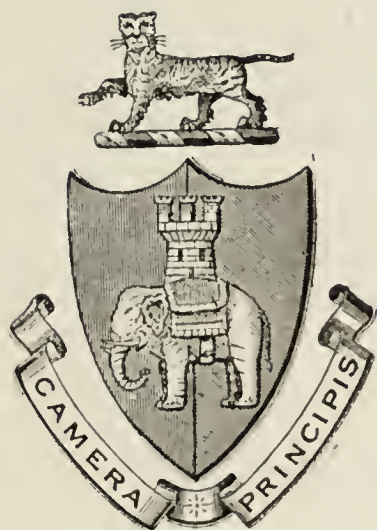
TABLE IV.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

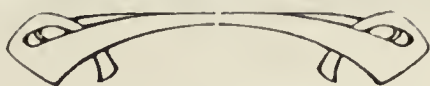
Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.				PREVIOUS TO 1926.					1926.				
				Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
ALIVE.	Discharged as Cured.	Adults	M.	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Chil- dren	M.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Disease Arrested.	Adults	M.	4	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Chil- dren	M.	3	2	1	3	9	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	3	2	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0
	Disease not Arrested.	Adults	M.	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	4
		Chil- dren	M.	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	4
			F.	2	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	3
	DEAD.	Adults	M.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chil- dren	M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transferred to Pulmonary				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from dispensary Register.				0	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1
Condition not ascertained				8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS ...				28	10	7	11	56	8	1	1	2	12

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report



OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1926.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., *Chairman.*

MR. ALDERMAN V. WYLES, J.P., *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN BATES, B.Sc., J.P.	MR. COUNCILLOR TILT
„ „ HALPIN, J.P.	MISS H. DAVIDSON.
„ „ SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P.	„ A. E. FRENCH.
MR. COUNCILLOR ARMISHAW.	„ M. SCAMPTON, J.P.
„ „ BATCHELOR.	MR. H. E. CALDICOTT, J.P.
„ „ BAYLEY.	„ E. J. KIPPS, M.Sc.
„ „ BRADBURY.	„ J. W. LEE.
„ „ CHESHIRE, M.B.E.	„ A. B. ODELL.
„ „ J. FENNELL.	„ W. H. SPENCER.
„ „ HARRIS.	„ P. V. VERNON, O.B.E.
„ „ HOLT.	„ H. J. WHITE.
„ „ PARKER.	THE RT. REV. THE LORD
„ „ A. TURNER, J.P.	BISHOP OF COVENTRY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

School Medical Officer - E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers A. H. NEWTON, M.B., CH.B.

(*Resigned April 13th, 1927.*)

O. R. HORWOOD, M.A., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(*Appointed April 1st, 1927.*)

MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.B., CH.B.,
D.P.H., D.M.R.E.

School Oculist - T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D.,
M.R.C.S.

X-Ray Specialist - T. E. C. COLE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Aural Surgeon - F. W. SYDENHAM, M.D., F.R.C.S.ED.

School Dentists - M. RAESIDE, L.D.S.

- J. J. SHEVLIN, L.D.S.

School Nurses	{	MISS G. I. WHITE. ‡
		„ A. L. LYDDON. §†‡*
		„ G. NEALE. §¶
		„ M. E. ADCOCK. ¶
		„ W. PAYNE. ¶

Cleansing Attendant - MRS. FISHER.

Senior Clerk - T. F. MARSDEN.

Junior „ - MISS D. K. SILLS.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certificated (Fever) Nurse.

* Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Twenty-second Annual Report

OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the twenty-second Annual Report concerning the schools and school children under your superintendence in this City, a system of medical inspection having been inaugurated by your Council in 1905.

The Board of Education (November, 1925) issued a circular letter with suggestions for the arrangement of Annual Reports, the subject matter of this Report is therefore arranged in accordance, as far as possible, with those suggestions.

1. Staff.

The names of the staff are set out on page 134.

2. General Observations.

The school medical and nursing staff remained the same throughout the year.

Dr. A. H. Newton, who had been a full time Medical Officer from 1914 to 1922, resigned in the latter year to take up general practice. He was then invited by your Education Committee to accept a half-time appointment.

With one whole-time and one half-time Medical Officer engaged on the work of medical inspection, and with the steady

increase in the school population, it has become increasingly evident that the requirements of the Board of Education could not be complied with; further, it has been necessary on several occasions to admit the impossibility of assisting in special investigations suggested by the Board.

During the writing of this report Dr. Newton has felt compelled, by the pressure of private work, to resign his appointment, and your Education Committee has reverted to the former position of employing two medical practitioners for this work.

Dr. Newton's long experience with school medical work and his knowledge of its difficulties and possible pitfalls have combined materially to effect the smooth and harmonious working of this branch of public health. And no one will regret more than I do the loss of such a conscientious and painstaking colleague.

A notable event during the year has been the re-building of the Corley Camp (*vide* page 137). It will now be possible to accommodate 90 instead of 30 delicate children, and to keep the school open all the year round. The exceedingly beneficial results obtained in past years may, therefore, be expected on a larger scale.

Attention is drawn in the body of the report (page 140) to the varying percentage of children who are said to require operative interference for enlarged tonsils and the probable explanation is given. Some years ago it appeared that this condition was increased in schools where physical exercises were regularly undertaken in the school buildings.

3. School Hygiene.

There are 19 Council Elementary Schools, with 47 Departments, and 9 Non-Provided Elementary Schools, with 15 Departments; there are also 4 Secondary Schools, 1 Junior Technical School, and 1 School for Mental Defectives (non-residential).

The nominal total accommodation of the Elementary Schools at the close of the year was for 20,860 scholars. There were 21,274 children on the school registers at the close of the year, the average for the year being 21,420.

The average attendance was 19,120, which gave an average percentage attendance for the year of 89.2.

A report concerning the hygienic condition of the schools was made in the Annual Report for 1920. As most of the Coventry

schools are buildings erected in comparatively recent times, they are built on modern lines.

The Assistant School Medical Officers are requested to report on any undesirable conditions found on their visits, and these, if considered important and remediable, are reported to the Education Department.

The Board of Education ask for a review of the arrangements for dealing with children who bring their mid-day meal to school with them. In a City like Coventry, where the great majority of the children live within easy reach of the school, the number of children who bring meals to school is so small that no special arrangements for such are made. At the Special School, Wheatley Street, which is attended by scholars from all over the City, a proper mid-day meal is provided and the supervision of the children arranged for; a mid-day meal is also provided in connection with the Centaur Road Roof School.

During the year, the trough closets at Spon Street, South Street and Wheatley Street Schools were replaced with pedestal water closets.

It is hoped during 1927 to replace those at Red Lane and Edgewick.

A number of minor sanitary defects, noted by the Assistant School Medical Officers and reported to the Education Department, have been dealt with.

Extensions to Barr's Hill and Stoke Park Secondary Schools were completed during the year, thereby increasing the accommodation, in the case of the former to 434 places and of the latter to 305. Improved facilities are now available for medical inspection at these schools, and the scholars of Barr's Hill will be examined at that school during the ensuing years, the King Street Clinic having been utilised for this purpose for the past few years, owing to the lack of accommodation.

The residential camp at Corley, for delicate children, has been re-built, and 90 children will be able to derive the benefits of the open-air education afforded there.

Hitherto the school only accommodated 30 children; and owing to the very temporary character of the erection used, it was only feasible to keep the school open during the warmer months. The re-building operations during the year have prevented the opening of the school at all during 1926.

4. Medical Inspection.

The methods of medical inspection were given in detail in the Annual Report for 1925, so need not be repeated in this report.

In 1926, 6,651 children were systematically examined. Particulars are set out in Table I., page 166.

5. Findings of Medical Inspection.

Review of the facts disclosed by medical inspection.

(a) *Uncleanliness.*

(1) *Body.*—There has undoubtedly been a marked improvement in the general cleanliness of the children. During the last few years no cases of body vermin have been found among the children systematically examined, and only a few isolated cases have come under our notice from reports by the teachers. Again, during the last few years, no child has been discovered at the systematic examination whose condition required more than a hint to the child or parent that more baths were required.

The number of children who were treated by being bathed and having their clothing sterilised has been diminishing, only 23 having had to be dealt with during the year.

(2) *Head.* With regard to cleanliness of the head, unfortunately, no such marked improvement can be noted; 117 cases of verminous heads were cleansed at the King Street Clinic under the Education Act, 1921, and 381 at the voluntary request of the parents.

It is quite true that the severely verminous heads which were not uncommon formerly, are now rare; it is also true that the standard of cleanliness required by the medical staff before a child is considered free from periodical observation is much higher than it was, yet, the fact remains, that the number of children in whose hair vermin (in the form of nits) can be found remains as large as ever.

It is difficult to get parents to realise that any importance should be attached to the presence of nits in the hair; they are often highly indignant when heads so infected are described as "verminous," and even more indignant if they are described as "dirty." Undoubtedly nits are exceedingly difficult to remove, but recently a comb, at a reasonable price (2/6), has been put on

the market which really does comb them out, and parents are being urged to provide themselves with one of these instruments.

Gradually the standard of cleanliness is being raised. Until recently the child who had been excluded for uncleanness was allowed to return to school at the end of the specified time on the presumption that the parent during that period would have thoroughly cleansed the hair; now, however, all excluded children are examined at the Clinic and not allowed to return to school until completely free from vermin. The only logical method of ridding the schools of this pest would be to exclude every child in whose hair nits were present; this, however, would mean excluding 25 to 30 per cent. of the children.

TABLE SHOWING UNCLEANLINESS OF HEADS.

SCHOOL.	Total cases under observ- tion.	Total number of examina- tions of children.	RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.		
			Head Notices.	Exclusion Notices.	Cleansing Notices.
Broad Street.. ..	167	782	209	23	2
Centaur Road	95	731	90	12	11
Cheylesmore	155	950	164	29	33
Earlsdon	60	392	78	8	9
Edgewick	82	355	96	20	1
Folly Lane	53	256	101	14	2
Frederick Bird	261	1104	293	32	7
Holbrook Lane	299	1553	417	86	22
John Gulson	79	470	87	25	7
Little Heath.. ..	50	242	62	21	7
Narrow Lane	115	677	151	34	5
Paradise	31	174	57	10	3
Radford	43	312	28	4	4
Red Lane	224	888	256	40	5
St. Peter's	64	487	132	19	11
South Street.. ..	248	1114	414	52	15
Spon Street	179	1387	222	32	28
Stoke Council	218	994	287	25	3
Wheatley Street	205	1420	229	50	35
All Saints'	40	191	52	5	..
Sacred Heart	49	155	32	2	1
St. Elizabeth's	54	124	60	18	7
St. John's	88	617	92	15	8
St. Mark's	68	466	136	17	3
St. Mary's	62	351	98	12	2
St. Michael's	80	650	194	19	19
St. Osburg's	71	352	28	10	8
Stoke C. of E.	21	148	26	2	2
Wheatley Street Special	13	123	23	..	7
Totals	3174	17465	4115	636	267

(b) Minor Ailments.

See Table IV., Group I., page 171.

Ringworm of the Scalp.—Treatment by X-Rays still remains the only satisfactory method of dealing with this condition. In the Annual Report for 1925 a short resumé was given showing how effectively this treatment had reduced the number of cases of ringworm since the apparatus was installed in 1913. It should be noted that the actual application of the X-rays is really only a beginning of the cure. The rays apparently do not kill the ringworm spores but merely loosen the hairs. The completion of the treatment then consists of the pulling out of these loosened hairs, a process entailing hours of tedious work by one of the school nurses.

The following table shows the work done at the Clinic in the treatment of other minor ailments.

CONDITION.					Number of Cases.	Attendances.
Otorrhœa (discharging ears)	..	..			93	1,715
Deafness ..	..	..	..	..	19	61
Wax in ears	..	..	..	..	166	172
Blepharitis (sore eye lids)	..	..	.		31	293
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	.	25	222
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	16	95

The treatment of these conditions has gradually grown until now it forms a regular part of the work of two or more nurses after their return from their afternoon's work in the schools. The numbers have shown a slight gradual increase during the last four or five years, and have now probably reached the maximum, as the number who can attend for treatment is necessarily limited by the distance of the children's homes from the Clinic.

(c) Tonsils and Adenoids.

See Table IV., Group III., page 172.

The number of children found at the systematic examination to be suffering from this condition so severely as to be advised operation was 705, or 16 per cent. In addition to these there

the market which really does comb them out, and parents are being urged to provide themselves with one of these instruments.

Gradually the standard of cleanliness is being raised. Until recently the child who had been excluded for uncleanness was allowed to return to school at the end of the specified time on the presumption that the parent during that period would have thoroughly cleansed the hair; now, however, all excluded children are examined at the Clinic and not allowed to return to school until completely free from vermin. The only logical method of ridding the schools of this pest would be to exclude every child in whose hair nits were present; this, however, would mean excluding 25 to 30 per cent. of the children.

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Holbrook Lane	299	1553	417	86	22
John Gulson	79	470	87	25	7
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South Street.. ..	248	1114	414	52	15
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Stoke Council	218	994	287	25	3
Wheatley Street	205	1420	229	50	35
All Saints'	40	191	52	5	..
Sacred Heart	49	155	32	2	1
St. Elizabeth's	54	124	60	18	7
St. John's	88	617	92	15	8
St. Mark's	68	466	136	17	3
St. Mary's	62	351	98	12	2
St. Michael's	80	650	194	19	19
St. Osburg's	71	352	28	10	8
Stoke C. of E.	21	148	26	2	2
Wheatley Street Special	13	123	23	..	7
Totals	3174	17465	4115	636	267

Officer. As a matter of fact the majority of them go to him from other sources and are notified to us by him. Naturally such children are not in attendance at school and so do not come up for examination. On the whole the numbers of children tabulated as suffering from Tuberculosis tend to lessen as fewer so-called pre-tubercular children are regarded as being really tuberculous.

(e) *Skin Disease* and (f) *External Eye Disease*.

See minor ailments, Table IV., Group I., page 171.

The table supplies all the necessary information on these two conditions. It will be noted that Impetigo (sores) still remains an outstanding disease. This is a condition essentially due to dirt. It probably arises and spreads chiefly from scratching with dirty finger nails.

(g) *Vision*.

See Table IV., Group II., on page 171.

The number of cases of defective vision found at the systematic examination represents 9.4 per cent. of the children so examined. It is interesting to note that there has been a gradual rise, not only in the number of cases of defective vision dealt with, but in the percentage of cases found among those systematically examined.

In 1920 the percentage was 6.6; since then annual percentages have been 6.0, 7.2, 6.4, 7.6, 8.0, and this year, as mentioned above, 9.4. It is not clear why this should be, since the standard of vision and the method of examination have remained the same.

Unlike the question of tonsils and adenoids, defective vision is not a matter of personal opinion but a demonstrable fact, so that there is, naturally, little difficulty in persuading parents of the necessity of obtaining glasses for their children. Occasionally parents are still found who obstinately, and against all reason, refuse to allow their children to wear glasses, and, rather more frequently, parents are found who have not sufficient authority to enforce the reluctant child to wear them. These cases can be dealt with by the Head Teacher, at any rate, during school hours. Expense is one of the difficulties met with. pa

ticularly among young children, certain of whom continually break their glasses.

Although the need for glasses in cases of defective vision is being more readily recognised by parents, the fact that a squint is generally evidence of defective vision is not appreciated nearly as readily as it should be. The fact that a squint develops after some debilitating illness such as Measles is taken as evidence that it is due to weakness, and that consequently it will right itself as the health improves. The position is, that without the underlying defect of vision, in the great majority of cases no squint would develop, whatever the general health of the child, and a squint once developed, nothing but correction of the defect with glasses will cure it, and this only if the correction be done early after the development of the squint.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases seen by Dr. Harrison Butler :—

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.
	City Cases.	County Children attending City Schools	
Submitted to Refraction ...	716	75	5
Glasses prescribed ...	599	56	5
Attendances made ...	1260	104	9
	No. *Per Cent.	No. *Per Cent.	No. *Per Cent.
Myopia ...	116 16·2	10 13·3	2 40·0
Myopic Astigmatism	70 9·8	9 12·0	1 20·0
Hypermetropia ...	140 19·5	5 6·7	.. ..
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	188 26·3	27 36·0	1 20·0
Mixed Astigmatism ...	89 12·4	5 6·7	1 20·0

* Of cases examined.

In addition, 156 cases were referred by the Warwickshire County Council, and were submitted to refraction at the King Street Clinic. The number of attendances made in connection with these was 226.

(h) Ear Disease and Hearing.

The treatment of cases of mild degrees of deafness by inflation of the middle ear has continued throughout the year, with satisfactory results.

(i) *Dental Defects.*

The School Dentists, Mr. M. Raeside and Mr. J. J. Shelvin, report on the work of the Dental Clinic for the year as follows :—

“ This department continues to meet a great need amongst the school children of the City, the results of examinations still showing an enormous amount of dental disease to be present in the children aged 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Towards the end of the year, 10-year-old children were examined in a few schools, viz. : Centaur Road, Earlsdon, Stoke Council, Broad Street, Folly Lane and Narrow Lane, and it was pleasing to observe the steady improvement in the general oral cleanliness of these children. Most of the children referred for treatment in this age group were again those whose parents had refused the benefits of the clinic in previous years.

The prevalence of dental disease is most marked in the 6-year-old age group, this being chiefly due to the fact that these children have never previously received treatment, and also to the apathy shown by parents and by children in the matter of oral health.

Grave mistakes in diet during infancy play a great part in producing dental decay.

After the complete eruption of the deciduous teeth many children are given entirely the wrong kind of food. Soft, pappy and easily masticated food is generally preferred instead of foods that require thorough mastication, such as wholemeal bread, toast, raw vegetables and finishing off with raw apple, orange, etc., to cleanse the mouth at the end of the meal.

Starchy and sugary foods stick to the teeth and gums, undergo fermentation, and the acid produced ultimately starts decay.

Care should be taken in arranging the order of the meal and the tooth-brush properly used before going to bed.

During the year the number of elementary school children systematically inspected was 8,083. Of this number, 5,892 were referred for treatment, and 3,247 actually treated, *i.e.*, 55.1 per cent.

Children outside the age groups examined and treated numbered 764. These children attended as the result of the

Assistant School Medical Officers' examinations or were sent by the Head Teachers.

In addition, the treatment of a number of Secondary School children holding scholarships was carried out, and also 24 children referred from the Welfare Centre."

The Schools visited and the results of examination are as follows :—

School.	Total Children Examined	Referred for Treatment.	Actually Treated.	Re. Treated.	Percentage Treated.
Broad Street ...	341	260	76	18	29·2
Centaur Road ...	609	406	232	98	57·1
Cheylesmore ...	403	280	154	51	55·0
Earlsdon ...	418	285	165	64	57·9
Edgewick ...	300	221	146	56	66·1
Folly Lane ...	437	284	136	59	47·9
Frederick Bird ...	531	385	222	94	57·7
Holbrook Lane ...	204	161	66	18	41·0
*John Gulson ...	525	395	287	76	72·6
(Inspected twice)					
Little Heath ...	80	67	36	5	53·7
Narrow Lane ...	298	206	112	28	54·4
Paradise ...	125	95	52	4	54·7
Radford ...	321	240	165	51	68·7
Red Lane ...	344	265	109	50	41·1
St. Peter's ...	167	124	35	7	28·2
South Street ...	367	290	111	28	38·3
Spon Street ...	402	310	135	53	43·5
Stoke Council ...	730	537	265	102	49·3
Wheatley Street ...	429	304	168	58	55·3
All Saints ...	145	117	57	24	18·7
Sacred Heart ...	61	38	34	13	84·2
St. Elizabeth's ...	71	43	21	5	48·8
St. John's ...	197	141	68	21	48·2
St. Mark's ...	116	90	29	12	32·2
St. Mary's ...	102	70	53	16	75·7
St. Michael's ...	149	117	56	22	47·0
St. Osburg's ...	140	107	77	32	72·0
Stoke C. of E. ...	71	54	37	13	68·5
(Cases partly completed)	..	..	143	..	..
Totals ...	8083	5892	3247	1078	55·1

* Inspected at end of year.

(j) *Crippling Defects.*

Chiefly owing to close association with the Dunsmoor Orthopædic Clinic, the number of cripples known to us has further increased from 132 in 1925 to 167 in 1926.

The following table gives an analysis of the crippling conditions :—

Infantile Paralysis :—				Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Leg	...	...	...	20	9	29
Arm	...	...	...	2	3	5
Arm and Leg	...	...	...	1	5	6
Tuberculosis :—						
Hip	...	...	...	4	4	8
Spine	...	...	...	1	3	4
Shoulder	...	...	...	—	1	1
Ankle	...	...	...	1	—	1
Talipes (deformed feet)	...	...	...	18	10	28
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	1	8	9
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	12	4	16
Pseudo-hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis	...	...	...	2	—	2
Erb's Paralysis (shoulder muscle)	...	...	...	4	2	6
Congenital Deformity	...	...	...	5	6	11
Post-diphtheritic Paralysis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Scoliosis (curved spine)	...	...	...	3	7	10
Knock Knee	...	...	...	—	1	1
Flat Feet	...	...	...	9	9	18
Wry Neck	...	...	...	4	1	5
Accident	...	...	...	2	4	6
				—	—	—
			Total	90	77	167
				—	—	—

Again it will be noticed that crippled boys are in greater number than girls. Infantile Paralysis still claims the largest number of victims (some of the cases of Talipes (club-foot) are due to Infantile Paralysis). It cannot be too often repeated that this is a condition which can be very greatly benefited so long as the cases are seen and brought under treatment immediately the condition is discovered.

Nutrition.

The following table shows the percentage and degree of nutrition found during the course of medical inspection.

Age Group		Number of Children Examined	Nutrition Very Good	Per Cent.	Nutrition Good	Per Cent.	Nutrition Bad.	Per Cent.	Nutrition Very Bad	Per Cent.
Entrants.	Boys	1212	247	20·3	780	64·4	185	15·3	..	..
	Girls	1141	400	35·0	668	58·5	73	6·4	..	..
Intermediate.	Boys	668	86	12·9	424	63·4	158	23·6	..	..
	Girls	818	218	26·6	525	64·2	75	9·2	..	..
Leavers.	Boys	1313	303	23·1	900	68·6	106	8·1	4	·3
	Girls	1276	469	36·8	743	58·2	64	5·0	..	..

Personal History—Previous Illnesses.

The following table shows the percentage of children, in the three age groups inspected, who have suffered from infectious diseases either before attending school or after admission.

It will be noticed that the girls shew a higher percentage of illness than the boys.

PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.

Age Group		Number Examined	Measles	Per Cent	Whooping Cough	Per Cent	Chicken Pox	Per Cent	Scarlet Fever	Per Cent	Diphtheria	Per Cent	Mumps	Per Cent
Entrants.	Boys	1212	808	66·7	555	45·8	350	28·7	43	3·5	23	2·0	252	20·8
	Girls	1141	804	70·5	597	52·3	353	30·9	57	5·0	17	1·5	199	17·4
Intermediate.	Boys	668	589	88·2	340	50·9	369	55·2	39	5·8	15	2·2	189	28·2
	Girls	818	741	90·5	464	56·7	368	45·0	55	6·7	23	2·8	201	24·6
Leavers.	Boys	1313	1184	90·2	633	48·2	492	37·5	111	8·4	52	4·0	344	26·2
	Girls	1276	1185	92·9	727	57·0	536	42·0	122	9·7	58	4·5	353	27·7

For the summary of the defects found by medical inspection see Table II. A, page 167.

6. Infectious Disease.

All cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the head teachers are required, under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, to be notified by them to the Medical Officer of Health. Doubtful cases of infection are sent to the Clinic for examination, or, if necessary, one of the Medical Staff visits the school.

Below will be found a table showing the periods of exclusion which are in force in this City for the respective diseases.

With regard to Diphtheria, all cases and contacts are swabbed by the school nurses, and are not allowed to return to school until two successive negatives in the former case and one in the latter have been obtained. In this connection 332 swabs were taken during the year.

It has not been necessary during 1926 to close any school on account of infectious disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Periods of Quarantine for those exposed to Infection and lengths of Isolation of those attacked.

Infectious disease.	Quarantine to be required after last exposure to infection.	Earliest date of return to school after an attack.
Small Pox	18 days	When all scabs have fallen off.
Chicken Pox	18 days	" " " " " "
Scarlet Fever	14 days	Variable, generally 6 or 7 weeks, sometimes longer.
Diphtheria	12 days	Very variable; may attend school when certified by Medical Officer of Health.
Measles	16 days	Three weeks.
Whooping Cough	21 days	When the cough has disappeared.
German Measles	16 days	About three weeks.
Mumps	24 days	Four weeks if all the swelling has subsided.
Typhoid Fever	28 days	Only on medical advice.

NOTE.—In the case of Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, all children from an infected home are excluded from school.

In the case of Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough, children from infected homes are allowed to go to school if they attend Senior Departments and have themselves had the disease.

In the case of Mumps only the affected children are excluded.

The following, since they are combined with Infants' Departments, should follow the rule for the latter:—

Little Heath.	St. Elizabeth's.	St. Peter's Junior.
St. John's.	Stoke C. of E.	St. Mary's
Wheatley Street Special.		Sacred Heart.

The above table is re-inserted here for convenience of reference by Head Teachers.

On page 64 is a table setting out the number of notifications of alleged infectious disease among school children, or in houses

in which school children live, received from schools by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Vaccination.

During the systematic examination of the elementary school children a note was made concerning their previous vaccination. The results obtained are shown below.

BOYS						GIRLS		
Age Groups			Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated
Entrants	..	..	1212	249	20.5	1141	222	19.5
Intermediate Age	..	..	668	180	27.0	818	231	28.2
Leavers	..	..	1313	512	39.0	1276	512	40.1
Totals			3193	941	29.5	3235	965	30.0

7. Following up.

A card is made out for every child in whom is found any defect which is likely to be benefited by treatment. At the end of about six weeks from the examination the nurses take these cards school by school and find out what has been done. Where the condition has been treated the card is marked and returned to its box; where nothing has been done, the parent is visited to find out the reason, and an attempt made to overcome prejudice, apathy, or whatever is the obstruction. Frequently recalcitrant parents are persuaded to pay a further visit to the Assistant School Medical Officers to be assured of the benefit likely to follow the treatment advised.

In connection with this work the following table shows the number of home visits paid by the school nurses :—

Condition.					Visits Paid.
Eyes	..	..	..	..	578
Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	..	..	1103
Teeth	..	..	..	..	809
Ringworm	..	..	..	..	61
Uncleanliness	..	..	..	..	85
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	209
Discharging Ears	..	..	..	..	112
Cripples	..	..	..	..	71
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	254
TOTAL					3282

In addition to these home visits they have paid 1,012 visits to schools.

The following is a summary of insanitary conditions referred to the Health Department during the year :—

ALLEGED NUISANCE.	Number Reported.	Number dealt with.
Dilapidated walls, floors, etc. ..	2	2
Verminous conditions ..	5	5
TOTAL ..	7	7

8. Medical Treatment.

The points arising under this heading have been already dealt with under heading 5.

9. Open-Air Education.

The Corley camp, an open-air residential institution was not open during the year owing to re-building operations. The roof school at the Centaur Road school was open as usual. Concerning this Dr. Moir reports as follows :—

“ The Roof School at Centaur Road was opened on the 12th April and did not close until the 23rd December. The winter of 1926 was favoured with less severe weather than that of 1925.

Miss Carter, the Head Mistress, reports a very great improvement in the regularity of the attendance, the record in this respect being much better than on any previous year since the school was opened.

The attendance being better, the benefits derived were correspondingly increased. In 1925 the average increase in weight among the girls was 4 lbs. In 1926 the average was 6.16 lbs., the average increase in height was 1.58 inches, and there was an increase of 0.26 inches in the difference between full expiration and inspiration. The corresponding figures for the boys were 3½ lbs. in 1925, 5.88 lbs. in 1926, 2.05 inches and .51 inches.

The teachers and children are to be congratulated in having surpassed previous records.”

10. Physical Training.

Miss E. K. Brown, the Organiser of Physical Training, reports concerning her work as follows :—

“In reviewing the results of efforts made to cater for the physical well-being of the school children and adolescents of Coventry, it is apparent that gradual improvement is being made, and that public opinion is being aroused to the necessity for making adequate provision for the physical training of school children in all its branches.

In the elementary schools the infants have short, stimulating and joyous lessons given, whenever possible, in the open air, where the benefits derived from exhilarating physical work are greatly increased by the presence of direct sunlight and fresh air. The daily recurrence of these intensive lessons in the open air is an important factor in the physical education of the child, and the resultant feeling of well-being produces a mental, as well as a physical, stimulus.

In the junior and senior classes the corrective element appears in the physical training lesson, and, although the lesson must retain its exhilarating atmosphere, correct positions in standing, walking, running, etc., are insisted upon. Team work is introduced early, sometimes in other subjects as well as in physical training, and gradually the leaders assume responsibility for improvement in the work, whilst the members work together to raise the efficiency of the whole team. Where facilities allow rhythmic training and folk-dancing are given in all grades of the school.

The physical training lesson is not taken in the open air as frequently as conditions and the school time-table allow. Too often in cold weather the lesson is missed or taken in the class-room. It is well established that vigorous physical exercises performed for a short period in cool, fresh air, is the healthiest method of refreshing normal children and of preparing them for periods of close mental application, and Head Teachers should insist that, whenever weather conditions make it at all possible, the lesson is taken out-of-doors.

For senior pupils the work includes swimming, organised games in the parks, and inter-school and inter-town matches.

On leaving school the physical well-being of the adolescent is catered for by physical training classes in the Evening Schools, in the Old Boys' and Old Girls' Clubs, and by many voluntary organisations affiliated to the Juvenile Organisations Committee.

The development of physical education in the elementary schools is resulting in an increasing demand for more open spaces and playing fields for adolescents. In these schools children are being trained to take an active and intelligent part in various team games. They acquire skill and knowledge of rules, and after leaving school need adequate facilities for continuing to take an active part in these games.

Swimming.—Instruction in swimming has followed the same general lines as in previous years. The children attend the Baths once each week from April till October in classes of 35 boys and 30 girls. The instruction at the Baths follows the methods outlined by the Amateur Swimming Association, and is given, under my general supervision, by the class teachers who accompany the children to the Baths.

The water practice is preceded by instruction in land drill, given by the team leaders under the teacher's supervision, and, by this means, children learn the water work more quickly, and the stroke acquired is more correctly performed.

The Breast Stroke is the first stroke taught, and children are then entered for the third-class proficiency certificate. More advanced pupils, ten of whom are allowed in each class, are taught Back Stroke, Diving and Crawl Stroke, and are thus prepared for the first and second-class proficiency certificates.

The number of lessons given during the season was 475 for boys and 440 for girls, the actual number of attendances being 13,947 for boys, and 10,724 for girls. During these months approximately 730 children were taught to swim, i.e., they were able to swim at least across the width of the bath.

Proficiency Certificates were again awarded by the Baths Committee to children passing certain tests, and these were competed for in July and October.

The tests were as follows:—

1st Class.

Boys—To swim 90 yards in 100 seconds.

Girls—To swim 60 yards in 80 seconds.

2nd Class.

Boys—To swim 90 yards Breast and 30 yards Back Stroke.

Girls—To swim 60 yards Breast and 30 yards Back Stroke.

3rd Class.

To swim 30 yards in approved Breast Stroke.

The number of successful competitors, compared with last year, is as follows:—

				1925.		1926.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1st Class	..	..		12	42	11	44
2nd Class	..	..		42	38	59	76
3rd Class	..	..		150	129	189	164
Totals	..			204	209	259	284

The schools winning the highest number of certificates were:—

Boys: Red Lane, 30; John Gulson, 24; Frederick Bird, 23; South Street, 20; Stoke Council, 20; Folly Lane, 17; Holbrook Lane, 17; Wheatley Street, 16; Broad Street, 15; St. Mark's, 14.

Girls: South Street, 33; St. Mark's, 32; Wheatley Street, 28; Cheylesmore, 25; Holbrook Lane, 23; Radford, 18; John Gulson, 17; Spon Street, 15; Frederick Bird, 14; Stoke Council, 14.

The Education Committee pay to the Baths Committee the sum

of £100 for the accommodation of the children attending the swimming lessons, and this works out at about one penny per head per visit.

The Baths are not reserved for the school classes, and some of these are considerably interfered with by enthusiastic members of the public, who make greater and greater use, at all times of the day, of the bathing facilities offered.

It is impossible to fit in more classes at times suitable for the children, especially in the ladies' bath, and there are still five girls' departments situated in the Foleshill area which do not send classes to the Central Baths because of the long distance. Increased accommodation is urgently needed, and, if provided in the Foleshill area, would relieve the pressure at the Central Baths.

During the winter months, by special arrangement with the Baths Committee, children are admitted to the baths once each week at the reduced rate of one penny per head per admission. Girls attend on Mondays, and boys on Thursdays, the average attendance each evening being about 60 in each class. The instruction in these classes is given voluntarily by the class teachers, and a great deal of very useful work is being done.

The Olympic Swimming Coach, Professor Howcroft, visited Coventry on four occasions during the winter. By the courtesy of the Education Committee, his instructive lecture-demonstrations were attended by teachers of swimming and four pupils from each senior department.

A most successful swimming gala was arranged and carried through by the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association, the championship shields being won by Stoke Council School boys and by South Street School girls.

The 100 yards Schoolboys' Championship of Warwickshire was won by a Coventry boy.

The inter-town relay race for girls was a close competition, the Coventry team came in second, the placing being—1st Birmingham, 2nd Coventry, 3rd Walsall.

There is keen interest in swimming in the schools, and the teachers are to be congratulated upon the very good results of their work, much of which has been done out of school hours. Many children join the junior sections of local swimming clubs, where further instruction and practice are given, which are most valuable in supplementing the effects of the weekly swimming lesson.

Organised Games.—In junior and senior departments one period each week is devoted to organised games. This period may be spent in the school playground when the games requiring small space are taught and practised, but senior classes are encouraged to go to the public parks, where the possibilities in the scope of the games taught and the training provided are much superior to those offered in the school playground.

The Parks Committee granted permission for school children to use the parks and recreation grounds for organised games under the supervision of teachers, and nine grounds—Edgewick Recreation Ground, Hearsall Common, Memorial Park, Radford Recreation Ground, Spencer Park, Stoke Green, Gosford Green, Whitmore Park and Whitley Common—are used for this purpose. A time-table has

been arranged, and senior classes visit the nearest park, when weather conditions are suitable, once each week. The time actually spent in playing varies with the amount of time spent in reaching the park, and is sometimes quite inadequate for training purposes. A period of 30 minutes for actual play should be arranged, and the children encouraged to play hard during the whole time.

The accommodation in the parks provides space for team games, such as football, cricket, rounders, stool ball, net ball, long ball, scrimmage ball, Rugby touch, etc., the playing of which is impossible in the school playground, and the opportunity of using the larger space is appreciated.

Adverse conditions encountered in the Parks, such as rough surface, tall grass, inadequate supply and storage of apparatus, detract from the value of the games attempted, and play tends to become unbusinesslike and inexact.

The Coventry Education Committee recently decided to rent a field of about 5 acres, adjoining Frederick Bird School, which will afford a playing field for at least five schools which are inconveniently situated with regard to other playing spaces. The field will be available in March, 1928, and it is hoped that its acquisition will focus and develop the games activities of the schools.

In all girls' departments a graded scheme of games for use during the organised games period is in operation. This scheme provides:—
(1) For the training of junior classes in simple games involving a certain amount of skill in throwing, catching and dodging. Games having a few definite rules are introduced, and the children are encouraged to play with determination, intelligence and good sportsmanship.
(2) For the training of senior classes in team games and practices in preparation for more difficult games. Every child should therefore acquire a certain amount of skill, a knowledge of games' rules, and a well-developed team spirit.

Later, players of special ability are drafted into the first and second school teams, and represent their school in inter-school matches. This specialisation is a natural development of the organised games taken in class, in which some children become specially skilful, but it is not a substitute for the work of the organised games period.

The games played by the school teams are football and cricket for boys and net ball and stool ball for girls.

The Shields held by the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association were won last season by the following schools:—Rugby football by South Street Boys' School. Association football by Wheatley Street Boys' School. Cricket by Narrow Lane Boys' Department. Net Ball by South Street Girls' School.

The game of stool ball is played in twenty-four girls' departments and inter-class and inter-school matches have been arranged. Further development is expected in connection with the newly-formed Elementary Schools Stool Ball League.

Evening Schools.—The young adolescent in attendance at the evening schools is most responsive to the effects of physical training and much good may be done through well-planned and well-conducted physical exercises. The successful physical training lesson gives stimulating and corrective exercises for the body. It trains alertness

of mind, muscular control and agility, and, at the same time, forms a close bond of confidence between teacher and pupil.

The pupils attend the evening schools for six hours each week, and one hour per week is devoted to physical training.

The lesson is usually taken in the school hall, which is sometimes partially filled with desks, and, in one centre, the boys' class and the girls' class work simultaneously in one hall. These conditions are unsatisfactory, in that the space is lacking in which to perform large, free, stimulating movements, which are the foundation of all effective physical training. In one centre a fully-equipped Swedish Gymnasium is available. The centres are gradually being fitted with apparatus in the way of gymnastic forms, boxing gloves, footballs, team colours, etc., and this is most necessary in the maintenance of suitable progression and variety in the work.

In March, pupils from all the evening schools gave a public demonstration at the Baths Assembly Hall of the work taken during the session. This was the first demonstration of its kind, and proved most interesting and stimulating. Pupils were drawn from 38 physical training classes held in the four centres, and about 250 pupils took part in the various items on the programme. The standard of the work shown was very good, and the efforts of teachers and pupils resulted in a most successful and instructive evening.

Further Instruction for Teachers.—During the year this work has taken the form of courses of lessons where the practical exercises were performed by the teachers and of demonstration lessons given by the Organiser with classes of children. The following courses and demonstration lessons were given:—

One course of ten lessons for Teachers of Juniors and Seniors.

One course of six lessons in Organised Games.

One course of six lessons for Teachers of Infants and Standard I.

One demonstration lesson for Teachers of Standards 6 and 7.

One demonstration lesson for Teachers of Standards 4 and 5.

One meeting for Physical Training Teachers in the Evening Schools.

The Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association.—This association continues its work of encouraging, through competition, the various branches of physical activity practised in the elementary schools. The work of the association is carried on by a committee of teachers, and is supported by all the elementary school staffs.

During the summer the association held a School Sports Day on the Rover Recreation Ground. The championship shields were awarded to the schools securing the highest number of points in certain events, and were won by Centaur Road Boys' School and Edgewick Girls' School. The shields for relay racing were won by Centaur Road School, boys and girls, and the tug-of-war shield by South Street Boys' School.

Displays of games, maypole dancing, senior school dancing, and mass folk dancing by 600 children were given, also demonstration physical training lessons by classes of boys and girls. About 850 children took part in these displays, which were much appreciated by the audience.

Physical Training Afternoon.—In order to give a general idea of the scope of physical training in the schools, parents were invited last July to attend during the whole of one afternoon at one of the girls' schools. A programme was arranged, in which each class gave an item, consisting of a complete physical training lesson or of some branch in which the teacher was particularly interested. A Net Ball match finished the afternoon. A large number of parents attended, the majority staying the whole afternoon, and the opportunity was taken by the Head Teacher of appealing for provision by the parents of uniform tunics and shoes for use during the physical training lessons.

Play Centres.—During the winter months three play centres have been organised under the Coventry Education Committee. The centres were open on three evenings each week at Broad Street, South Street and Spon Street Schools. The average number of children in attendance each evening at the centres has been about 650. Every child has the opportunity of joining in definite physical exercise, and this takes the form of team games, folk and sword dancing and boxing. Other and less strenuous games are also played, such as billiards, bagatelle, table games, etc.

Girl Guides.—There are 31 companies in Coventry and district, of which 8 are run as elementary school companies. Camping makes a strong appeal to the girls, and last summer Coventry guides were accommodated, usually under canvas, at eight different centres, for a period of seven to ten days for each company."

11. Provision of Meals.

A few cases of under-feeding, where neither parents nor teachers have applied for school meals, have been met with and reported.

The School Medical Officers have inspected the premises and arrangements during meal times.

Municipal Restaurant.—The total number of free meals supplied during the year was 339. The number receiving meals at any one time varied from 6 to 3. The provision of meals was discontinued during the week ending August 14th, since then no application for meals has been received.

Centaur Road Open-Air School.—During the year, 5,535 meals were supplied; of these, 5,311 were given to children whose parents paid the sum of 2/- per week, and 224 meals were supplied free of cost to necessitous cases.

12. School Baths.

The special school for mental defectives is the only elementary school in Coventry provided with a bath.

13. Co-operation of Parents.

In order to obtain, where possible, the presence of parents at the systematic examination, an invitation is sent out the previous day.

The results, as far as "entrants" and 8-year-old children are concerned, are very good, the attendances of parents being 82.3 per cent. and 71.0 per cent. respectively. The attendance of parents of the older scholars is not so good, but is satisfactory, the percentage for boys being 42.0, and girls 55.5.

In order that the parents' co-operation may be obtained with regard to any treatment required, the defects and the possible result of non-treatment are explained to them as simply and fully as possible.

Parents' Percentage Attendance.

	Number Examined	Attendances by Parents	Percentage Attendances
Entrants:			
Boys	1212	989	81.6
Girls	1141	949	83.2
Totals ..	2353	1938	82.3
Intermediate Age:			
Boys	668	465	69.6
Girls	818	590	72.1
Totals ..	1486	1055	71.0
Leavers:			
Boys	1313	552	42.0
Girls	1276	708	55.5
Totals ..	2589	1260	48.7

14. Co-operation of Teachers.

It is always found that teachers are willing to facilitate the work of medical inspection as much as they can. Frequently the systematic inspection entails much inconvenience to them owing to the lack of special accommodation.

Most of the following-up is done by the School Nurses, but a list of defects found is always sent to the Head Teachers, who are asked to inspect the children thereon periodically, and thus save the Nurses a certain amount of time. Teachers frequently also interview parents, and take the opportunity of urging that the advice of the Medical Officer be taken.

Many special cases are seen at the Clinic as the result of teachers advising parents to bring their children.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

There is close co-operation with this department. With regard to the systematic inspection, the help of the Attendance Department is unnecessary, but a number of special cases are sent to the Clinic by the Attendance Officers. These are mostly cases of chronic illness, who are absent from school for long periods, and who should be under observation by the Medical Officers.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

Much useful work is done by the Charity Organisation Society in sending children to Convalescent Homes on the advice of the School Medical Officer. During the year, 81 children have been sent either to the seaside or country for periods varying from one to six months.

The help of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is occasionally asked and obtained.

As before stated, a number of crippled children have been referred to the "Dunsmoor" Orthopædic Clinic.

No aid is asked from voluntary bodies in the work of follow-up, as it has been found in past years that this work is done more satisfactorily by the School Nurses.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

See Table III., page 169.

Blind.—It will be noted that there are now 27 cases put down as having such impairment of vision that they would be better educated in a special class. This increase in numbers is chiefly due to a larger number of high myopes (very short-sighted children), who have been marked as such.

Deaf.—The four children marked as totally deaf are awaiting admission to a Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The number of partially deaf children marked as suitable for educating in a special class has steadily diminished during the last three or four years. Quite possibly this is due to the systematic treatment of discharging ears as soon as they become known.

Mental Defectives.—Dr. Newton reports as follows :—

“ During the last few years the Special School has not been as full as it was for the first few years of its existence. This is not due to the decrease in the number of mentally defective children in the city but to the lowering of the standard of intelligence required for a child to be certified as mentally deficient.

Although the testing for mental deficiency has not become mechanical, tests are now available by which the intelligence of a child can be fairly accurately expressed in figures. The method used in Coventry for the last seven years is that known as the Stanford Revision of the Terman Tests. This consists of a series of questions in general knowledge (not in school learning) which it has been found that the normal child can answer at a definite age. For example, here is one question from each of the group questions from age 5 to age 10 :—

- Age 5. Naming of four simple colours.
- „ 6. Counting thirteen pennies.
- „ 7. Description of a simple picture.
- „ 8. Counting from 20 down to 1.
- „ 9. Repeating a number of four figures backwards.
- „ 10. Naming 60 words at random in 3 minutes.

Roughly the intelligence of the child is then estimated by dividing the age group of questions which are answered by the child's actual age. For instance, if a child of 10 years of age answers all the questions marked as normal for a child of 6 years, the child's intelligence is stated to be $6/10 = .6$. This is usually multiplied by a hundred and then stated as 60. Incidentally, this method can, of course, be applied to normal and super-normal children.

The method is of great value because it does not depend on what the child has learned at school. It is of course because of inability to learn at school that children are sent for examination. Should the tests show the child's intelligence to be below 60, one would have little hesitation in classing him or her as mentally deficient. Should the tests show intelligence of above 70, further investigation would be made to see if there were other causes for the inability to learn, *e.g.*, ill-health, want of sleep, defective vision or hearing.

In my experience there is a gap in intelligence quotients between 60 and 70. Practically all the children at the special

school fall below 60. Children with intelligence quotient between 65 and 75 are regarded as border-line cases and only certified as mentally deficient if there is some other factor such as irrelevance or very marked inability to learn. Without evidence of these other factors, such children are always referred for 6 or 12 months.

Parents are, not unnaturally, averse to sending their children to the "silly school." One reason for this is a misapprehension on their part. Mental deficient is not "silly" in the ordinary sense of the word. A visitor to the school would be struck rather by the poor physique there than by any obvious expressions or mannerisms suggestive of mental defect. Idiots and imbeciles are not sent to the special school, but only children who can take advantage of the education offered there."

Miss Tuft, the Head Teacher, sends the following report on the year's work :—

"There are now 68 children on the registers, 39 boys and 29 girls. The type of child admitted this year seems of a lower grade than previously, the majority suffering from defects of hearing and speech, as well as mental defect.

The progress made, however, has been good, and many useful and saleable articles have been made.

Boys:—Cabinets, Stools, Baskets, Trays, and 36 Work Boxes for use in Wheatley Street Infants' School. Total, £5 6s. 9d.

Girls:—Pinafores, Underclothes, Jumpers, Raffia Bags and Paper Flowers. Total, £1 17s. 2d.

As in previous years, dinner is provided. The food is cooked by the elder girls, and they show keen interest in this work. The bath is still much used and appreciated.

The great joy of the year has again been the Christmas party, for which the thanks of the school are due to the Mayor (Alderman F. Lee), Councillor Payne, Councillor Barnacle, Captain Helby, and Miss S. Dix.

On the retirement of Dr. Newton, I feel I must say that we shall miss the patience and sympathy he has always shown towards these unfortunate children."

The Special School has accommodation for 70 children. During the year, 15 children were admitted, 8 boys and 7 girls, and 13 children left, 6 being boys and 7 girls.

Nineteen children were "notified" during the year to the Mental Deficiency Committee.

Wheatley Street Special School.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1) Number of Children who have left the School since 1910	118	105	223
(2) Number who :—			
(a) Have since died	5	7	12
(b) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental defect of undertaking employment	10	17	27
(c) Are in attendance at an Institution for further education :—			
(1) Deaf and Dumb School	3	1	4
(2) Blind School .. .. .	..	..	..
(3) Private School	1	3	4
(d) Are in any other Institution :—			
(1) Asylum	3	3	6
(2) Workhouse	4	5	9
(3) Epileptic Colony .. .. .	..	..	..
(4) Homes for Mental Defectives	15	8	23
(5) Other Institutions	1	..	1
(3) Number who are employed in :—			
(a) Industrial or manual work	34	7	41
(b) Agricultural or rural work	2	1	3
(c) Domestic work .. .. .	..	23	23
(d) Commercial, professional .. .. .	..	..	..
(e) Casual work	19	10	29
(4) Number untraced or left the City	9	11	20
(5) Returned to Elementary Schools	9	9	18
(6) Unemployed	3	..	3

18. Nursery Schools.

There are no Nursery Schools in the City.

19. Secondary Schools.

Dr. Moir reports concerning the Secondary Schools for girls as follows :—

“In 1926 the scholars attending Barr’s Hill Secondary School were medically examined at the School Clinic, the new building at the school not being ready for occupation. Suitable accommodation was provided within Stoke Park School for the examination there.

The only noteworthy feature of the examination of 1926, is the very great number of girls, concerning whom their parents declined examination, in Stoke Park School. Withdrawals, in this school, have always been in excess. This habit would be less regrettable if it were thought that these girls see a private doctor instead, but this is not very probable.

Out of a total of 190 girls to be examined in Stoke Park School, 64 were withdrawn, 12 of these being marked as holding scholarships derived from the Education Committee.

In Barr's Hill School 355 girls were examined out of a possible total of 377. Of the 22 not examined, 8 were absent from school at the date of the examination because of illness, and 14 were, in all probability, withdrawals."

As for some years the medical examination at the two girls' secondary schools have been conducted by a lady doctor, the facts recorded above by Dr. Moir cannot be attributed to any undue sensitiveness in this respect.

20. Continuation Schools.

These have been discontinued.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Mr. Turner, the Superintendent Attendance Officer, kindly furnishes the following report relating to the year ending December 31st, 1926, and that of the Juvenile Labour Exchange and Bureau for the year ending 31st July, 1926 :—

"In accordance with the terms of the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, it is illegal to employ a child under the age of 12 years, while children between the ages of 12 and 14 years can be employed only after fulfilling certain conditions as to hours of employment and the nature of the occupation. Certain occupations, which are considered detrimental either to the child's health or morals, are prohibited. All children registered for employment have also to obtain a satisfactory medical report from the School Medical Officer.

Children Employed in Occupations Notifiable under Bye-Laws.

At the end of 1925 the number of employed children registered in accordance with the Bye-Laws was	238
During the year 1926 the number of fresh registrations was	359
	<hr/>
	597
The number of children who left employment or attained the age limit (14 years) was	278
	<hr/>
Number of employed children registered on the 31st December, 1926	319
	<hr/>

As in previous years, the majority of these children are engaged in the delivery of goods in connection with the wholesale and retail distributive trades.

In addition to the above, a large number of children are also employed in various occupations during the Bank Holiday Pleasure Fairs. Such employment has, of course, to be in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-Laws, but owing to the casual nature of the employment a certain amount of difficulty is experienced in enforcing the regulations. It is to be regretted that employment of any kind is permissible in such an unhealthy and undesirable environment.

During the year 38 cases of employment in contravention of the Bye-Laws were reported. Action was taken in every case, the employer receiving either a written or personal warning. Such warnings are usually effective, it seldom being found that an employer offends a second time.

Street Trading.

Under the Bye-Laws no boy under 15 and no girl under 16 is permitted to engage in street trading; a boy between 15 and 16 years must obtain a licence, issued by the Local Education Authority, for this purpose.

At the end of 1925 the number of boys registered in this way was four. During 1926 3 fresh licences were issued and 4 surrendered. Thus, at the end of 1926, 3 boys were licensed for street trading; in each case the boy was a news vendor.

Warnings for offences under the Street Trading Regulations have been issued in 3 cases.

Licences to Children for Stage Performances.

The Education Act, 1921, provides that no child shall take part in performances in places of public entertainment unless furnished with a licence issued in accordance with the Special Rules of the Board of Education. The licence is granted by the Local Education Authority in whose area the child lives, and is valid in England and Wales. No application has, however, been received during the year on behalf of a Coventry child.

It is also the duty of the Local Education Authority to see that the conditions of such licences are observed by licencees visiting the area. During the year 1 licensed child has visited the City. The conditions relating to hours, apartments, dressing rooms, school attendance, supervision and care were satisfactorily carried out.

Further supervision was provided by visits to places of amusement. During the year 24 such visits were made, but no illegal cases were discovered.

Juvenile Employment.

Previous to the Coal Strike, trade in the City was generally good. As a result of the Strike, however, there was a large increase in the number of claimants to benefit during the months of June and July.

More than 62 per cent. of the vacancies notified by employers during the year have been filled. A number of situations notified were of an entirely unskilled nature, and, as there were no juveniles between the ages of 14 and 15 years available, they lapsed.

The demand for boys in the Engineering and Allied Trades continues to be steady and provides the main avenue of employment,

whilst the Textile Industry still gives employment to nearly half the girls, the Engineering, Motor, Electrical and Distributive Trades accounting for the greater portion of the other half.

A large number of boys are still desirous of entering the Building Industry as apprentices, but, owing to the percentage restrictions still prevailing, the waiting list for this Industry continues to increase.

The procedure for co-operation between the Elementary Schools and the Bureau established by the Committee under the Old Scheme has been continued.

Unfortunately, it is still considered by some parents a matter of very little moment what occupations their children enter on leaving school. It is generally decided to place them in situations where the rate of remuneration is the highest without considering the children's future welfare. If, at the outset, parents would make more use of the Bureau, much might be done to prevent this waste of time and ability.

During the year arrangements were made for the Officers of the Bureau to visit various factories in the City.

The visits were extremely valuable to the Officers who were able to see the many different types of employment in which boys and girls were placed, and the Committee are very grateful to the firms for granting these facilities."

22. Special Enquiries.

Dr. Newton has prepared a short report concerning his observations of rheumatic children, of which the following is an extract :—

Rheumatism.

" Rheumatism is a very common ailment in childhood, and may show itself in one of three forms, viz. :—as rheumatic fever, as chorea (St. Vitus' Dance), or in the form of vague general ill-health accompanied by limb pains, often called 'growing pains.' For the purposes of this report all three types are considered together.

The importance of rheumatism lies in the fact that it so often gives rise to organic heart disease, a permanent condition which very often leads to such ill-health as to prevent the victims of it from earning their own living.

There are records now at the school clinic of 154 cases. These, of course, do not represent all the cases in the city, but only those which have come under the notice of the school medical staff. Of these, 84 are girls and 70 are boys. Twenty-two of the girls and 26 of the boys are suffering from organic heart disease; that is to say out of the 154 cases, 48 (31%) may at any time be laid up with serious heart failure.

As far as possible the age at which the symptoms first manifested themselves has been ascertained, and the results are shown in the following table :—

Symptoms commenced.

At age 5 years in 12 cases

„	6	„	„	12	„
„	7	„	„	11	„
„	8	„	„	37	„
„	9	„	„	28	„
„	10	„	„	21	„
„	11	„	„	19	„
„	12	„	„	7	„
„	13	„	„	4	„
„	14	„	„	3	„

Much attention has been paid, of late years, to this subject of rheumatism. One of the points brought out by the Committee of the Ministry of Health is that it is not a disease of the very poor but of the artisan classes.

Medicinal treatment of these cases of rheumatism in childhood is unsatisfactory. Undoubtedly the important factor is to get them away from the environment in which they develop the disease. The age incidence points to the importance of looking out for early symptoms in children aged 6 and 7 years."

23. Miscellaneous.

During the year 111 children were examined with regard to fitness for Juvenile Employment.

One student teacher and 70 candidates for scholarships were examined.

Appended are the statistical tables asked for by the Board of Education.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SNELL,
School Medical Officer.

The Council House,
Coventry.

May 5th, 1927.

APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections (*see note a*)
Year ended December 31st, 1926.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections (<i>see note b</i>).					
ENTRANTS	..	..	..	..	2353
INTERMEDIATES	..	..	..	..	1486
LEAVERS	..	..	..	..	2589
TOTAL					6428
Number of other Routine Inspections (<i>see note c</i>).					223

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections (<i>see note d</i>).	..	..	4514
Number of Re inspections (<i>see note e</i>)	..	..	3507
TOTAL			8021

Notes on Table I. see page 178.

Table II.

**A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1926.**

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition	3	..	5	..
Uncleanliness (<i>See</i> Table IV., Group V.)	610	61	970	197
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp ..	..	51	..
	Body ..	..	32	..
	Scabies .. ..	..	3	..
	Impetigo .. ..	..	373	..
	Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	..	9	..
Eye	Blepharitis .. ..	..	27	..
	Conjunctivitis .. ..	..	11	..
	Keratitis .. ..	..	3	..
	Corneal Opacities .. ..	..	1	..
	Defective Vision	4	421	..
	Squint	2	35	..
	Other Conditions .. ..	..	..	..
Ear	Defective Hearing	16	8	..
	Otitis Media	2	92	..
	Other Ear Diseases	1	736	..
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	79	254	12
	Adenoids only	56	27	4
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	72	310	16
	Other Conditions	4	33	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1	3	19	..
Defective Speech	13	..	5	..
Teeth—Dental Diseases (<i>see note a</i>)	501	..	101	..
(<i>See</i> Table IV., Group IV.)				
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—			
	Organic	21	17	..
	Functional	15	11	..
Lungs	Anæmia	1	11	..
	Bronchitis	11	25	..
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	..	13	..
	Pulmonary—			
Tuberculosis	Definite .. ..	..	..	..
	Suspected .. ..	..	2	..
	Non-Pulmonary—			
	Glands	1	6	..
	Spine .. ..	..	4	..
	Hip .. ..	..	8	..
	Other Bones and Joints .. ..	..	2	..
	Skin .. ..	..	1	..
	Other Forms .. ..	..	1	..
	Epilepsy	2	16	..
Nervous System	Chorea .. ..	..	16	..
	Other Conditions	1	36	..
Deformities	Rickets	1	..	..
	Spinal Curvature	29	11	..
	Other Forms	370	45	..
Other Defects and Diseases	32	5	79	26

Notes on Table II. see page 178.

B.—Number of Individual Children (*see note b*) found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (see note d).
	Inspected. (see note c).	Found to require Treatment.	
CODE GROUPS :			
Entrants	2353	462	19·6
Intermediates	1486	402	27·1
Leavers	2589	804	31·1
TOTALS ..	6428	1668	25·9
Other Routine Inspections	223	66	29·5

Notes on Table II. see page 178.

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area (see note a).

	Boys	Girls.	Total.
Blind (see note b).			
(i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ..	1	2	3
Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	—	1
(ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ..	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) ..	11	16	27
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	2	3
Deaf (see note d).			
(i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ..	4	7	11
Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) ..	—	1	1
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	3	4
(ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ..	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) ..	2	5	7
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective.			
<i>Feeble-minded</i> (see note e).			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ..	40	29	69
Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	1	1
At no School or Institution	—	3	3
<i>Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.</i>			
Feeble-minded	8	4	12
Idiot-cases	1	3	4
Idiots	2	1	3
Epileptics.			
<i>Suffering from severe epilepsy</i> (see note f).			
Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ..	3	—	3
Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ..	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) ..	1	—	1
At no School or Institution	5	1	6
<i>Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe</i> (see note g).			
Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) ..	13	18	31
At no School or Institution	—	—	—

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (<i>see note b</i>).	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
267	24	291	8	299

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:	(b) Found to require treatment	6656
Routine Age Groups.	(including 764 specials)	
Aged 6 2048		
„ 7 1696	(c) Actually treated	4011
„ 8 1828	(including 764 specials)	
„ 9 1874		
„ 10 637	(d) Re-treated during the year	
	as the result of periodical	
Specials (<i>see note d</i>) 764	examination (<i>see note e</i>)	1078
Total ..	8847	

(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection	88
„ „ Treatment	814
	902
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	6350
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	3570
„ Temporary Teeth	505
	4075
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	406
„ Temporary Teeth	6891
	7297
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ..	2
(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth	387
„ „ Temporary Teeth	194
	581

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS (*see note f*).

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	10
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	33421
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	3174
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	498
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ..	2
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ..	Nil

Notes on Table IV. Groups I. to V., see page 180.

**Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1926 (*see note a*).**

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (<i>see note b</i>).	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp	45	12	57
Ringworm—Body	1	31	32
Scabies	6	..	6
Impetigo	381	..	381
Other Skin Diseases ..	12	..	12
Minor Eye Defects	56	..	56
Minor Ear Defects (<i>see note c</i>) ..	184	..	184
Miscellaneous	36	..	36
Totals ..	721	43	764

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme (<i>see note b</i>).	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner, or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	626	..	..	626
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ..	82	..	..	82
Totals ..	708	..	..	708

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 599
- (b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 524 (18 purchased by Education Committee).
- (b) Otherwise —

Total cases referred for refraction 791.

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (see note b).	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
267	24	291	8	299

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:	(b) Found to require treatment	6656
Routine Age Groups.	(including 764 specials)	
Aged 6 2048		
„ 7 1696	(c) Actually treated	4011
„ 8 1828	(including 764 specials)	
„ 9 1874		
„ 10 637	(d) Re-treated during the year	
— 8083	as the result of periodical	
Specials (see note d) 764	examination (see note e)	1078
Total .. 8847		

(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection	88
„ „ Treatment	814
	902
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	6350
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	3570
„ Temporary Teeth	505
	4075
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	406
„ Temporary Teeth	6891
	7297
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ..	2
(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth	387
„ „ Temporary Teeth	194
	581

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS (see note f).

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	10
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	33421
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	3174
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	498
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ..	2
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ..	Nil

Notes on Table IV. Groups I. to V., see page 180.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ended
31st December, 1926 (*see note a*).**A.**—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Code Group Inspections (<i>see note b</i>).			
ENTRANTS (aged 10 and 11 years)	..	..	77
INTERMEDIATES (aged 12 years)	..	..	154
LEAVERS (aged 13 to 16 years)	..	..	454
			<hr/>
TOTAL	..		685
			<hr/>
Number of other Routine Inspections (<i>see note c</i>)			—

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections (<i>see note d</i>)	..	56
Number of Re-inspections (<i>see note e</i>)	..	—
		<hr/>
TOTAL	..	56
		<hr/>

Notes on Table I. see page 178.

Table II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
				Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be under observation but referred for treatment.
Malnutrition .. ..				..	..	..	..
Uncleanliness .. ..				..	..	..	..
Skin	{	Ringworm - Scalp..	..	..	..	..
		Body..	..	..	..	..
		Scabies .. ..	..	..	..	..
		Impetigo.. ..	..	..	..	..
		Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	..	..	..	..
Eye	{	Blepharitis .. ..	..	..	..	..
		Conjunctivitis .. ..	..	..	..	..
		Keratitis .. ..	..	..	..	..
		Corneal Opacities..	..	..	..	..
		Defective Vision ..	..	40	4	..	..
Ear	{	Squint .. ..	..	..	..	..
		Other Conditions ..	..	..	..	..
		Defective Hearing ..	..	..	..	..
		Otitis Media .. ..	..	2	..	..
		Other Ear Diseases ..	..	33	..	..
Nose and Throat	{	Enlarged Tonsils only ..	..	8	5	..	..
		Adenoids only .. ..	..	1	..	..	..
		Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	..	18	..	..	..
		Other Conditions ..	..	..	3	..	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. ..				..	..	..	..
Defective Speech .. ..				..	..	..	..
Teeth—Dental Diseases (<i>see note a</i>) ..				99	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation	{	Heart Disease—Organic .. ..	..	..	2	..	..
		Functional .. ..	..	..	2	..	..
		Anæmia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Lungs	{	Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..
		Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..
		Pulmonary—Definite .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	{	Suspected .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Non-Pulmonary—Glands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Spine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hip .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	..
		Skin .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Forms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous System	{	Chorea .. ..	..	..	..	..
		Other Conditions ..	..	..	..	..	..
Deformities	{	Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..
		Spinal Curvature ..	..	26	2	..	..
		Other Forms .. ..	..	185	..	..	..
Other Defects and Diseases				1	..	..	..

Notes on Table II. see page 178.

B. — Number of individual children (*see note b*) found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment (<i>see note d</i>).
	Inspected. (<i>see note c</i>).	Found to require Treatment	
CODE GROUPS :			
Entrants	77	28	36.4
Intermediates	154	61	39.5
Leavers	454	150	33.0
TOTALS ..	685	239	34.9
Other Routine Inspections .. ..	..	..	..

Notes on Table II. see page 178.

Table III. — Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area (*see note a*).

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective.			
<i>Crippled Children (<i>see note h</i>).</i>			
At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Secondary Schools <i>see note c</i>)	1	5	6
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—

Notes on Table III. see page 179.

Table IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1926.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

NIL.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (see note b)	Submitted to refraction by private prac- titioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	5	..	..	5
Other Defects or Diseases of the Eyes	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	5	..	..	5

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 5

(b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 5

(b) Otherwise —

Total cases referred for refraction 5

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
—	—	—	—	—

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :	(b) Found to require treatment	32
Routine Age Groups Nil.	(c) Actually treated	32
Specials (<i>see note d</i>) 32	(d) Re-treated (<i>see note e</i>) ..	—

(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection —
 „ „ Treatment (approximately) 4

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 97

(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	66
„ Temporary Teeth	—
	66

(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	22
„ Temporary Teeth	11
	33

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions .. —

(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth	26
„ „ Temporary Teeth	1
	27

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS (*see note f*).

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year
 by the School Nurses 1

(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools
 by School Nurses 639

(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean Nil.

(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by
 the Local Education Authority Nil.

(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. Nil.

(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. Nil.

Notes on Table IV., Groups I. to V. see page 180.

NOTES ON TABLE I.

- (a) The return refers to a complete calendar year.
- (b) This heading relates solely to the routine medical inspection of the three ordinary age groups, *i.e.*, to medical inspection carried out:—
- (i) in compliance with Article 7 of the Consolidated Regulations relating to Special Services—Grant Regulations No. 19;
 - (ii) on the school premises (or at a place specially sanctioned by the Board under Article 44 (*h*) of the Code);
 - (iii) for the purpose of making a report on each child on the lines of the approved Schedule set out in Circular 582.

(c) Under this heading are recorded *routine* inspections, if any, of children who do not fall under the three code age-groups, *e.g.*, *routine* inspections of a fourth age-group or of other groups of children, as distinct from those who are individually selected on account of some suspected ill-health for “Special” Inspection.

(d) A Special Inspection is a medical inspection by the School Medical Officer himself or by one of the Medical Officers on his staff of a child specially selected or referred for such inspection, *i.e.*, not inspected at a routine medical inspection as defined above. Such children may be selected by the Medical Officer during a visit to the School or may be referred to him by the Teachers, School Nurses, Attendance Officers, Parents, or otherwise. It is immaterial for the purpose of this heading whether the children are inspected at the School or at the Inspection Clinic or elsewhere. If a child happens to come before the School Medical Officer for special inspection during a year in which it falls into one of the routine groups, its routine inspection should be entered in Part A. of Table I., and its special inspection in Part B. The inspection to be recorded under the heading of special inspections should be only the first inspection of the child so referred for a particular defect. If a child who has been specially inspected for one defect is subsequently specially inspected for another defect, such subsequent inspection should be recorded as a Special Inspection and not as a Re-inspection.

(e) Under this heading the medical inspections are entered of children who as the result of a routine or special inspection come up later on for subsequent re-inspection, whether at the School or at the Inspection Clinic. The first inspection in every case is entered as a routine or special inspection as the case may be. Every subsequent inspection of the same defect is entered as a re-inspection.

Care is taken to see that nothing is included under the head of special inspections or re-inspections except such inspections as are defined above. Attendances for treatment by a Nurse, or for examinations by anyone other than a Doctor on the staff of the School Medical Service, should not be recorded as medical inspections. If however at any such attendance a child is also examined by one of the Authority's Medical Officers, this should be recorded as a special inspection or re-inspection as the case may be, even if treatment is also given; but such attendance may also of course be recorded as an attendance for treatment.

NOTES ON TABLE II.

(a) The figures included in this space refer to the findings of the *Medical Officer* and not those resulting from dental inspection in the schools by the School Dentist. The findings of the School Dentist are recorded in Table IV., Group IV.

(b) No individual child is counted more than once in this part of Table II., *i.e.*, under B, even if it is found to be suffering from more than one defect.

(c) The figures in this column will of course be the same as those given in Table I. A.

(d) The figure in this column is the percentage of the figure in column (3) of that in column (2).

NOTES ON TABLE III.

(a) This Table is a return of all children in the area for whom the Local Education Authority are responsible and who (except in the case of children suffering from epilepsy which is not severe), have been ascertained to be blind, deaf, defective or epileptic within the meaning of Part V. of the Education Act, 1921. It is the statutory duty of every Local Education Authority formally to ascertain all defective children in their area irrespective of the actual provision now made for their instruction in Special Schools. It is assumed that every Authority will have a complete list of such children compiled from returns made continuously during the year and kept constantly up to date. In order to secure uniformity, Authorities are requested to make up this Table from their list of defective children as it stands on the last day of each calendar year.

Children who are living in residential schools in the area but who come from other areas, should not be included in this Table; but children should be included who are living in residential schools outside the area and who are being maintained there by the Authority.

For the purpose of this Table, no child has been included whose defect has not been ascertained by the School Medical Officer or a medical member of the Authority's staff.

The definitions of defective children as given in the Act are as follows and must be very carefully borne in mind.

A blind child is a child who is too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.

A deaf child is a child who is too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school.

Mentally and Physically Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull and backward, are defective, that is to say, children who by reason of mental or physical defect are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools, but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in such special classes or schools as under Part V. of the Act may be provided for defective children.

Epileptic children are children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary public elementary schools.

(b) For the purpose of this Return the Board require that children who are blind within the meaning of the Act should be divided into two categories, *i.e.*, (1) those who are totally blind or so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for totally blind children, and (2) those who though they cannot read ordinary school books, or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school or class for the partially blind.

It should be understood that children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children without fatigue or injury to their vision, are not included in this Table.

(c) It should be understood that none of the children in this Table (except children suffering from epilepsy which is not severe) ordinarily attend public elementary schools. When the heading is retained, it is merely because at present the insufficiency of Special School accommodation makes it impossible to do better for some defective children than to allow them to attend the ordinary school. No space is left for entry of children with infectious pulmonary tuberculosis attending public elementary schools as these children should of course be promptly excluded from such schools.

(d) Children who are deaf within the meaning of the Act are classified for the purpose of this Table as (1) totally deaf or so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for the totally deaf, and (2) partially deaf, *i.e.*, those who can appropriately be taught in a school or class for the partially deaf.

(e) This category includes only those children for whose education and maintenance the Local Education Authority are responsible, and who are

not eligible for notification to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

(f) In this part of the Table only those children are included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act.

For practical purposes the Board are of opinion that children who are subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe" cases and excluded from ordinary public elementary schools.

(g) In this part of the Table is entered the remainder of the epileptic children in the area, *i.e.*, children whose disease is of such a kind as not to unfit them for attendance at an ordinary public elementary school.

(h) The exact classification of physically defective is admittedly a matter of difficulty. Valuable information, however, will be obtained if School Medical Officers will record these defective children as accurately as possible under the selected sub-headings, taking care that *no child is entered under more than one sub-heading*.

NOTES ON TABLE IV.

(a) The Table deals with all defects treated during the year, however they were brought to the Authority's notice, *i.e.*, whether by routine inspection, special inspection, or otherwise, during the year in question or previously.

(b) This heading includes all cases that received treatment under definite arrangements or agreements for treatment made by the Local Education Authority and sanctioned by the Board of Education under Sections 16 and 80 of the Education Act, 1921. Cases which, after being recommended for treatment or advised to obtain it, actually received treatment by private practitioners, or by means of direct application to Hospitals, or by the use of hospital tickets supplied by private persons, etc., are entered under other headings.

(c) If any treatment is given for more serious diseases of the ear (*e.g.*, operative treatment in hospital) it should not be recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report.

(d) The heading "Specials" in this Table relates to all children inspected by the School Dentist otherwise than in the course of the routine inspection of children in one of the age groups covered by the Authority's approved scheme, namely, to children specially selected by him, or referred by Medical Officers, Parents, Teachers, etc., on account of urgency. The number inspected in each age group is separately shown, as well as the total, but under "Specials" only the total number is given.

(e) It should be understood that all the cases entered under this head are also entered under head (c).

(f) A statement as to the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority for cleansing verminous children and a record of the cases in which legal proceedings were taken, is included in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.

N.B.—Groups I.—V. above cover all the defects for which treatment is normally provided as part of the School Medical Service. Particulars as to the measures adopted by the Authority for providing treatment for other types of defect (*e.g.*, for orthopædic treatment) or for securing improvement in types of defect which do not fail to be treated under the Authority's own scheme and for which the Authority neither incur expenditure nor accept any responsibility, together with a statement of the effect of the measures taken, is included in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report. It is convenient for such particulars to follow the headings of Table II.

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CITY OF COVENTRY.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

1927

- SCARLET FEVER. * SMALL POX.
- * DIPHThERIA.
- TYPHOID FEVER.
- ⊙ ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.



